INSURANCE
All Indian companies this book sell in 1928.
13

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
The wealth for this belongs to the people.
14

SIMON COMMISSION INSULTS INDIA.

Dominion Status In Dim Distant Future.

INDIA NOT A NATION.

Hindu-Muslim Differences Exploited.

BRITISH DOMINATION TO CONTINUE.

Indianisation Of Army Must Be A Slow Process.

PIOUS PLATITUDES AND REACTIONARY VIEWS.

The following are extracts from the official Summary of the first volume of Simon Report:—

The Simon Commission Report, Volume One, is released for publication a fortnight in advance of the second volume containing the recommendations. "The problems connected with the future constitutional development of India, "the Commission says," are of such complexity and importance that we are unwilling to see our proposals for their treatment thrown into the arena of discussion and controversy before there has been time to examine and digest the survey of the present position on which our recommendations are based and in the light of which we believe them to be justified.

If the account we have given in Volume one is justified and fair we believe that our recommendations in Volume Two will be found to be wise and necessary. In handling matters so various and so vital, it appears to us to be absolutely necessary first to establish the greatest possible measure of agreement as to the fundamentals of the Indian problem before hastening to consider the method, pace and direction of the advance that can now be made along the road towards its ultimate solution." Speaking of both the volumes, the commission say. "Our report is unanimous on all fundamental matters and will be found to be without a dissenting minute."

With reference to Volume Two, the Commissioners remark: "We have examined many schemes and suggestions. The material is abundant and while it is true that we were denied the direct testimony of some important bodies of Indian opinion, we have had the fullest opportunity of studying the report of the Committee appointed by the All Parties Conference in 1928, commonly called the Nehru Report and have not failed to give due attention to its contents and to other still more recent expositions of contemporary Indian opinion.

We do not feel, therefore, that we have been deprived of assistance from such quarters and we have in addition a mass of interesting and suggestive proposals put forward at our request by various Provincial Governments, by Provincial Committees and by a wide range of unofficial bodies, both European and Indian, from all parts of India. Our conclusions are based upon an examination of all this material and upon our own enquiries and deliberations."

AUGUST DECLARATION.

In the introduction to the report, the commissioners make some observations of fundamental importance. They declare that the August Declaration "supplies the governing conditions to be observed and satisfied by any and every scheme for India's future constitutional progress." That declaration was a pledge and an assurance offered to India by Britain herself." They add: "We enter upon our task therefore upon the basis and assumption that the goal defined by Mr. Montagu represents the accepted policy to be pursued and that the only proposals worthy to be considered are proposals conceived in the spirit of the announcement of 20th August, 1917."

The Commissioners then quote the text of the Declaration, preamble of the Reforms Act and the instrument of Instructions to the Governor General and declare: "These then are the conditions deliberately avowed and unswervingly maintained under which Parliament is about to enter upon a re-examination of the vast Indian problem and that in the development of this purpose the decision as to the immediate future must largely depend upon a just estimate of the results and consequences of the steps already taken. We are well aware that many Indian publicists look askance at the efforts of others to give an account of these matters, however straightforward and sympathetic that account may be.

SEEKING CO-OPERATON.

The purely British composition of our own body roused resentment in many quarters in India—a resentment which we did everything in our power to allay first by seeking the co-operation of the Indian committees for whose aid we are deeply grateful and later by suggesting the calling of a representative conference after this report and the report of the Indian Central Committee have been made and published. We have learned enough of India to recognise and to respect the actuely sensitive pride of her sons but we trust in the pages that follow, inspired as they are by a desire not only to discharge our statutory duty to Parlia-

(Continued on page 5.)

SAKLATVALA ELECTION FUND.

—:o:—

Donations to assist Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala in his election campaign to win the parliamentary by-election in a Glasgow Division are already coming in. Prompt help is needed to enable him to secure victory, as only 16 days remain now for the poll. Donations have been already received from:—

Mr. F. K. Dadachanji	Rs. 100
Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla	Rs. 50
Dr. A. F. Bacha	Rs. 50

Further donations should be sent C/o. The Editor, "Bombay Chronicle," and will be announced in these columns.

A group of lady picketers with Mrs. Jamnalal Bajaj in the centre. Shirmati Kamalabai Kalyanji in the extreme left was assaulted along with one volunteer while picketing at Vile Parle.

—B. P. N.

FIRST JOIN MAHATMAJI.

S. African Muslims' Warning To Mr. Shaukat Ali.

It is understood that Maulana Shaukat Ali has received a letter from the Musalmans of S. Africa in which they have asked him not to come over there as long as he is working against Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress movement. They however state that he would be welcome after he joins Mahatmaji.

ANTI-DRINK CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

Picketers' Triumph At Thana.

NO BIDDERS AT AUCTION SALE.

THANA, June 9.

About fifty lady volunteers successfully picketted the auction of toddy shops here.

There were about six shops to be auctioned, out of which only three were disposed off, no bidders having come forward for the remaining once. Although during normal times these shops used to fetch about Rs. 300 each, the three shops auctioned out to-day fetched only about Rs. 65 each.—Free Press.

17 PICKETERS JAILED.

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The first case under the Picketing Prevention Ordinance came up before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, when 17 Congress Volunteers were proecuted to-day for picketting foreign cloth shops at Burrabazar, Calcutta.

The Magistrate sentenced all the accused to one month's simple imprisonment, excepting one who was fined Rs. 20 or in default detention till to rising of the court.

Sushil Banerjee, a Congress volunteer is ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 100 and to be bound down for good behaviour for One year for picketting Madan Cinema shows.—Free Press

EX-M.L.A. ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

HAZARIBAGH, June 9.

Mr. Ramnarayana Singh, ex-M.L.A., imprisoned under Section 108 I.P.C., has been, it is understood, hunger-striking since June 1, on the diet issue.—Free Press.

MADRAS JUDGE RESIGNS.

—:o:—

OOTACAMUND, June 9.

Mr. Justice Eddy of the Madras High Court has resigned his appointment with effect from 1st instant.—A. P.

MR. HAIGH IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

What Does It Portend?

Mr. H. G. Haig, Acting Home Member of the Government of India, arrived in Bombay on Monday morning had a consultation with Sir Ernest Hotson, Home Member of the Bombay Government, who had returned from Poona to meet him. The interview lasted two hours. Mr. Haig had also an interview with Mr. Healy, the Commissioner of Police.

There is much speculation as to the object of Mr. Haigh's visit to Bombay. While in some quarters it is felt that the Government of India think that the Government of Bombay are not carrying out a sufficiently resolute a policy especially in Gujarat, in other quarters it is stated that Mr. Haigh has come merely to see things for himself. Mr. Haigh is proceeding to Poona to-day with Mr. Hotson.

COOLIE FLOGGED BY EUROPEAN MANAGER.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 9.

A serious disturbance is reported from the Bhubhandra Tea Garden. It transpires that the European Manager flogged a coolie for a minor offence, whereupon other coolies severely assaulted the Manager. The Police hurried to the spot and brought the situation under control.—Free Press.

VALUE OF LIFE IN PESHAWAR.

—:o:—

18 Months For Killing Two Children.

SHOOTING "ACCIDENT" AND ITS SEQUEL.

PESHAWAR, June 9.

Lance-Corporal Cummings of the 2nd Battalion K. O. Y. L. I. who was tried under section 304 (A) I. P. C. in connection with the accidental discharge of his gun when he was cleaning it, resulting in his fatally hitting two Indian children and wounding their mother has been sentenced by Mr. O. K. Caroe, District Magistrate, Peshawar, to 18 months imprisonment.

Cummings has been removed to Peshawar Central Jail.—A. P.

"ACCIDENT" RECALLED.

—:o:—

It will be recalled that on May 31, the two children of Sardar Ganga Singh were the victims of an "accidental" shot, while they were passing in a tonga along with their parents. The children were instantaneously killed and the mother, having been seriously injured, was removed to Lady Reading Hospital. The Chief Commissioner had issued on the same day a communique regretting the incident.

The crowd that had collected on hearing the news was also fired on resulting in—according to an official version—seven deaths and injuries to many more.

Captain Cobb, City Magistrate had held an inquest on the bodies of the two children.

EX-M. L. C. & TWO OTHERS MURDERED.

KARACHI, June 9.

A message from Mirpurkhas says that Sufi Kalander Buksh ex-M.L.C., and two of his men were murdered in their village on Saturday. Another had his arms cut off.

Last month Sufi was acquitted by the sessions court, Hyderabad, on a serious charge. It is alleged that the murder is due to long standing enmity with certain relatives.

Great excitement prevails, as Sufi has a large number of followers.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE IN AMRITSAR

—:o:—

SEVERAL INJURED.

AMRITSAR, June 9.

A number of people have been injured, one rather seriously, in consequence of a lathi charge by the police in front of the Power House where a number of people assembled to make payments of their electricity bills before due date in order to avail themselves of rebate, are alleged to have made a rush on the cash room. The Power House had opened to-day after certain holidays.

One constable was injured on the head by a stone thrown from the crowd. The police made a charge and cleared the precincts.

A movement is on foot to boycott the Power House.—A. P.

6 MONTHS FOR EX-CAPTAIN.

MEMBER OF "UNLAWFUL" ASSEMBLY.

MADRAS, June 9.

The Third Presidency Magistrate to-day sentenced Dr. Ambadi Krishna Menon, who was formerly a captain in the Indian Medical Service and who has served in the Great War in France to six months rigorous imprisonment. He was charged under section 151 I.P.C., for being member of an unlawful assembly opposite Pachaiyappa's College last evening and refusing to disperse when ordered by the police. The accused pleaded guilty, but declined to express regret. The Magistrate recommended him to be treated as an "A" Class prisoner.—A. P.

Hands Off Picketers!

"OR COUNTRY WILL BE DHARASANISED."

Sardar's Daughter Gives A Warning.

WORLD HAS YET TO KNOW THE WHOLE TRUTH.

If any of you had been present at Dharasana during the last 15 days, as I was I assure you would have shed tears of blood on seeing how unarmed and peaceful Satyagrahis were mercilessly belaboured and harrassed in various ways", said Miss Maniben Patel, the daughter of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing a largely attended public meeting on Monday evening at the Esplanade.

What did you gain thereby we are asked" she proceeded, "and our reply is that though we could not execute the raid, we have been able, by having hundreds of volunteers injured, to show to the world to what depths a "civilized" government can go, when its unwanted supremacy is challenged.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

"Our future programme" continued, Miss Maniben "is to concentrate on picketting foreign cloth and liquor shops. The authorities choose to assault peaceful picketers, turn the whole of Gujarat will be split up into so many Dharasanas."

Miss Maniben Patel spoke for about an hour, describing at length the happenings at Dharasana.

Bombay, she said, might have read of the police misdeeds at Viramgam, but compared with what happened at Dharasana, the incidents at Viramgam would pale into insignificance. Owing to the Press Ordinance and the enforced absence of Press reporters from the scene of horrors the world could not have known the whole truth but the Satyagraha Committee will publish a report in the course of three to four weeks which would place all the detailed information before the public.

TREAT THEM LIKE "UNTOUCHABLES.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi advocated complete social boycott of all Englishmen in reply to the policy of repression and lawlessness.

Dr. Suratkar also addressed the meeting. He laid stress on the boycott of foreign cloth and prohibition of liquor and other intoxicants.

Mr. G. V. Kapadia, the new president of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who presided, congratulated the members of the "War Council" who had been jailed in the course of the day.

ENGLISH LADY'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMAJI.

Miss Dickinson Condemns The Triple Ordinance.

SPURNING OFFICIAL HONOURS AS PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION.

The first European in India to make an effective gesture of condemnation of the repressive policy of the Government is Miss Ida Dickinson, the English lady, who has resigned her seat in the Bombay Council and has also declined to accept the "Kaiser-i-Hind" medal awarded to her in the King's birthday honours list.

She is a well-known social worker of Bombay, and as a member of the Vigilance Association has been leading the movement for the suppression of the brothels. On the recommendation of the Vigilance Association, she was nominated by Government to the Bombay Legislative Council in the March session to help in the passage of the Bill to amend the Prevention of Prostitution Act which is now before the Council.

"I am a great admirer of Mahatmaji", Miss Dickinson told a "Chronicle" representative who interviewed her in connection with her resignation. She explained that the one aspect of the present repressive policy of Government to which she had the greatest objection was the promulgation by the Viceroy of the three Ordinances, namely, the Press Ordinance and the other two directed against picketing of foreign cloth and liquor, because these were an encroachment on the elementary rights of free expression of opinion and propaganda.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

The gravity of the situation overruled, to her mind, the question of the utility of the Bill in the Council, from the point of public interest. In view of her honest convictions, she thought it her duty to protest against the repressive policy, and this duty she regarded as of greater importance than her duty to help in the passage of the Bill in the Council.

Miss Dickinson added that, in her opinion, any reform measure brought by the present Government would be of practically no use, because she did not think that the public would take full advantage of it in the present political situation.

Miss Dickinson has also resigned from the Vigilance Association, because she thought that her resignation from the Council might embarass the Association who had suggested her name for nomination.

"KHILAFAT" EDITOR RESIGNS.

Difference With Ali Brothers?

Mr. Badrul-Hasan Jelati B. A., Editor of the "Khilafat Daily" has resigned the editorship of that paper. He was formerly the Editor of "Medina" the well-known bi-weekly of Bijnore and had joined the "Khilafat" about two years ago. Though the reasons for his resignation are not known it is surmised that it is due to his difference of opinion with the Ali Brothers regarding the present movement.

It will be recalled that in April last Mr. Qamar Ahmed B. A. LL. B., an ex-Editor of the "Khilafat Daily" and one of the secritaries of the Central Khilafat Committee had severed his connection with Maulana Shaukat Ali under similar circumstances.

RESIGN FROM LABOUR COMMISSION.

Father's Message To Dewan Chaman Lal, Ex-M. L. A.

It is understood that Dewan Bahadur Daulat Rai, a leading lawyer of Rawalpindi, has cabled to his son Dewan Chaman Lal to resign from the Labour Commission, return to India and join the Congress Movement.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
June		
14th	Comorin	16,132
21st	Maloja x	20,327
28th	Razmak	10,857
July		
5th	Ranpura*	16,601
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera x	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,088
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Morea*	10,954
29th	Razmak	10,357
Dec.		
8th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
1931.		
	Mooltan x	20,952
10th	Comorin	15,132
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja	20,337
Feb.		
7th	Razmak	10,357
14th	Malwa*	10,986
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
14th	Razmak xx	10,857
21st	Ranchi	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia**	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
** Extra steamer carrying 1st and 3rd cabin passengers.
xx To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON.
RETURN TICKETS, 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September, 1930 The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single.	Return.
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	23	49

Combination Return Tickets between any two grades including Third Cabin can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER, 1931.

One of the New "Strath" steamers will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steames	Tons.
1930		
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

June 6	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
June 11th	Barjora	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
18th	Karagola	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500, May to September, 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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LINE
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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru ..	5845	31 May	14 June
amoMaru	8000	....	@25June
* Calcutta Maru ..	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@9 July
Sado Maru.	5898	29 June	13 Jul.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@16Jul
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	29July
* Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	12 Aug.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru	11000	12 June	30 June
Yushimi Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Genyo Maru ..	12000	12 June	18 June
Matsuta Maru ..	12000	19 June	25 June
Shinyo Maru ..	12000	26 June	2 June

Others are Orient-Seattle (South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O. S. K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Arrival.	Departure
Tempel Maru ..	26th May.	12th June
Shinnoh Maru ..	10th June.	22nd June
Celebes Maru ..	24th June	8 th July
Sumatra Maru..	9th June	23rd July

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
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Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
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Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grade if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
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WANTED—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST, knowing Court work and able to read and write Modi script. Security of Rs. 500/- required. Apply Box No. 2567, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
A R2571

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A 902

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A 903

WANTED—CARDING and SPINNING MASTER. Pay according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to the AGENT. Rajnagar Spg. Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad.
A 900

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T R2522

Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, originally Bombay Fortune-teller and Mind Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Medical.

WHY SUFFER from SORE FEET? —Write to-day for "EZYTO" Ointment—Thousands cured of soft corns, hot feet, etc. Rs. 1/8 V.P.P. Box No. 2563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2573

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE EASTERN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

In pursuance of Section 209, Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of Creditors of The Eastern Construction Company, Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation), will be held at Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, 23rd June, 1930, at 3 p.m. S. T.).

B. D. SARDESAI,
Liquidator.
Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 6th June, 1930.
901

FERGUSSON COLLEGE, POONA.

The FERGUSSON COLLEGE OPENS for the new academic year on SATURDAY, the 21st June, 1930. The College Office will remain open between 11-30 a.m. & 1-00 p.m. for admission of students from Monday, the 9th June 1930.

Students who take Science for the B.A. Examination and those that wish join I.Sc. and B.Sc classes will have to pay their laboratory fees for both the terms in advance at the time of admission.

Applications for rooms in the College Hostels should be made on printed forms DIRECT TO THE RECTOR as soon as the results of several examinations are out. Students must fill in all the necessary details in the application form. In assigning rooms, only such applications as are properly filled, will be taken into consideration.

Residential accommodation for about 120 students belonging to communities backward in education is available. Students should therefore particularly state in their applications if they belong to such communities.

A hospital with provision for four beds has been built and will be opened this year.

Accommodation for about 30 lady students is available in the Lady-Students' Hostel.

Fresh students will have to purchase Student's Book which contains all the information about the College and admission forms etc. and which can be had at the College Office for seven annas (including postage).

Information regarding rates of fees etc., for under-graduate and post-graduate students can be had in a pamphlet containing abstract of information and in the Student's Book.

G. S. MAHAJANI.
Offg. Principal.
Fergusson College, Poona
Poona, 27th May, 1930.
859

NOTICE.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY the services of a fully qualified WATER WORKS ENGINEER experienced in electrical pumping plant to take charge of Aligarh Water Works.

The applicant must have served a regular apprenticeship in a recognised workshop and drawing office for at least two years and also must have held responsible charge for, at least 5 years of a Municipal Water Works with A. C. motors and tube well pumps and have been in charge of the distribution system and supervised the inspecting and waste detecting staff.

The applicant must be prepared to serve one year on probation on a starting salary of Rs. 150 to 200 per mensem according to qualifications and free quarters. On the expiry of the probationary period the Board will consider an engagement for a term of several years.

The application, which must be on the prescribed form with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the Chairman, Municipal Board by the 15th of June 1930. The prescribed form for application may be obtained from the Chairman, Municipal Board Aligarh.

Persons who do not possess all the above qualifications as a minimum are requested not to apply.
855

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisements columns.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY PRINCE OF WALES FELLOWSHIP LECTURES ON SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

DR. V. L. SURYAVANSHI, M.S., the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellow, will deliver a course of remaining three lectures in connection with the Fellowship at the Hygiene Theatre, Grant Medical College, Byculla, Bombay (8) on the following days commencing each day at the hours noted below:—

Lecture IV.—WEDNESDAY, 11th June, at 2 p.m.
Lecture V.—THURSDAY, 12th June, at 2 p.m.
Lecture VI.—FRIDAY, 13th June, at 2 p.m.

The subject of the Lecture is—"SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS."

The Lectures are open to the public.

Dr. S. R. Joglekar will preside.
By Order
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR
Offg. University Registrar.
Bombay, 7th June, 1930.
899

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED — An ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Scale of pay Rs. 550-25-650 plus sterling overseas pay if admissible. Initial salary will depend upon the qualifications, age and experience &c., of the applicant selected. The Post is at present attached to the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Ajmer. The applicant should have a full knowledge of the various tests applied to steel and the working of the Tropenas steel making plant (Convertors Cupolas and Crucible furnaces). He should be able to carry out chemical analysis in connection with iron and brass foundries. In addition to metallurgical knowledge he should have experience in analysis of all types of materials as he will be required by the Stores and other Departments to express an opinion regarding such articles as oils (linseed and lubricating); materials such as chalk, soda; clay; chemicals imported from America and Japan; Acids, such as Sulphuric for Electrical purposes; Disinfecting fluids; Paints and Varnishes. He will also be required to carry out tests of water for mechanical and drinking purposes and to supervise the work of water softeners throughout the whole system. He may be called upon occasionally to carry out investigation or experiments such as briquetting saw dust with a view to obtain cheap fuel.

Applications should be addressed to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Ajmer.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway
Bombay, 5th June, 1930.
879

WANTED.

WANTED—B.A.LL.B. for the post of F.C. Magistrate and Nyayadhis. Apply stating experience, caste, age and the pay required, on or before the 25th June, 1930 to the undersigned.

DEWAN,
Balasinor State.
897

NOTICE.

D. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD.
DADAR.

The ADJOURNED MEETING of the above Bank will be held in the Dhuru Public Hall at Dadar on SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1930, at 4-30 p.m., when the Shareholders are requested to attend.

M. R. INAMDAR,
Hon. Secretary.
Dadar, 9th June, 1930.
893

Amusements.

THE NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road (Queen's Road End).
'Phone: 41561.
At 6-30 and 10 p.m. TO-DAY.
"OH YEAH"
"OH YEAH"
100 per cent. Talking Picture packed with thrills and laughs.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
PATHE AUDIO REVIEW NO. 6.
FLY'S BRIDGE.
Reduced prices for all performances.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
At 6-30 and 10 p.m
100 P.C. TALKING PICTURE.
TO WHAT RED HELL
featuring
SYBIL THORNDIKE
and
JOHN HAMILTON
A Back Stage Drama Packed with Thrills Scintillating with Melody Pretty Girls, Gorgeous Spectacles and Jazz.

ROYAL Opera House,
6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"CARRY ON"
featuring
MOORE MARRIOTT
Crashing Action Stunting Thrills Breezy Comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Magic Mystery staged behind the Footlights
THE LAST PERFORMANCE
featuring
MARY PHILBIN
and
CONARD VEIDT
The cunning art of sleight of hand in the weapon of jealous passion in this startling drama of love and life in the world of Magic.

RIALTO CINEMA
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A DOUBLE TREAT!
TUAVIVI
(of Kaai's Hawaiians fame)
IN
HAWAIIAN HULA DANCES
Also
WOMAN REDEEMED.
9 PARTS
A thrilling love story.
Free List Suspended.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
ERNEST TORRENCE
DOROTHY SEBASTIAN
in the
All-Talking Picture
UNHOLY NIGHT
10 PARTS
Strange, Mysterious, Fascinating!

RIALTO CINEMA
NEXT SATURDAY.
A Drama of Singular Strength and Beauty!
DEVADASI
(BRIDE OF THE GODS)
Featuring the Famous Indian Film Star
ZUBEIDA
Produced by the Oriental Pictures Corporation Ltd.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHRIYUT PURSHOTTAMDAS & LALJI'S SEATS.

To Remain Vacant Until Mahatma's Release.

REQUISITION FOR A GENERAL MEETING.

We understand that a requisition signed by a number of members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has been sent to the President asking that a special meeting of the General Body of the Chamber should be held to adopt the following resolution:—

That the Chamber desires not to send its representatives to the Assembly and or Council till Mahatma Gandhi is released and the Government has made amicable and honourable settlement of the nation's demands.

ASSAULT ON MAULANA AHMED SAEED.

—:o:—

Dr. M. H. Gour has addressed the following letter to the 'Times of India", "Illustrated Weekly":—

In your issue of the "Illustrated Weekly of India" June 8th you have under the heading "Moulvi Assaulted" given a report of the occurrence which seems to be based on wrong information. Allow me to correct several of the misstatement made by your correspondent in connection with assault on Moulana Ahmad Saeed.

First of all it is absolutely untrue that the Moulana is a Congress propagandist or that the sermons delivered by him were political. Moulana is the Secretary of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and is one of the most respected religious heads of India. He was specially invited by the Hilal Memon Jamat to deliver the annual religious sermons on the occasion of the Mohurrum. Far from creating any resentment his sermons have been universally appreciated by friend and foe alike.

Secondly, the assault made was not an outcome of religious fanaticism out was the result of the deep-laid conspiracy to stem the tide of national insurgence which has taken a hold on the general Muslim public. Dr. M. H. Gour was not in the car at the time of assault.

It is needless to go into the details and to expose the names of the real instigators but the public will soon know the true state of affairs but I must say this that this attempt to stifle honest Muslim workers in the cause of Indian Nationalism and to terrorise them is bound to fail as blackmail and violence always sound their own death-knell.

—Yours, etc.,

M. H. GOUR.

Bombay, June 8.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING

—o—

Desh Sevikas' Efforts.

The picketing of foreign cloth shops in the Fort area by the Congress volunteers continued on Monday. The European and Parsi customers did not take notice of the pickets and unconcernedly went into the shopps to make purchases.

The Desh Sevikas also extented their field of operations to picket foreign cloth shops in Bhendy Bazar, where they moved about from shop to shopp exhorting people not to buy foreign cloth. This had a salutary effect and many customers went away in due deference to the volunteers' exhortation without buying foreign cloth.

OLD WOUNDS AND SORES.

ZAM-BUK CURES EVEN WHERE FLESH IS POISONED AND ULCERATED.

Only those who have suffered know the maddening pain and irritation caused by flesh-eating ulcers, abscesses, and chronic sores. These deep-seated troubles which may defy all other treatment year after year can now be permanently cured by that remarkable healing substance—Zam-Buk.

A single box of Zam-Buk will demonstrate its extraordinary soothing and tissue-building properties. Because the rich herbal essences contained in this wonderful ointment soak naturally into the skin Zam-Buk extends its germicidal and healing influence into the deepest tissues which crude fatty ointments never touch.

Zam-Buk stops the burning and itching—it allays swelling and inflammation—it draws out all poison and corruption—it kills bad germs and grows new healthy skin.

Scientifically compounded under the direct supervision of qualified chemists in the proprietors specially equipped laboratories at Calcutta, Zam-Buk is vastly superior to common salves and dressings containing animal fats and harsh minerals.

Whether it be a cut hand or an ulcerated leg, a burn or a scald, poisoned wounds, insect bites, sore feet, eczema, Dhobi's itch, prickly heat, scalp disease, boils, abscesses of piles Zam-Buk is absolutely unequalled. Get a box to-day! Re. One or Rs. 2-4 of medicine dealers everywhere. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

—o—

The latest wire despatched from Burma on the 6th and received here on the 7th informs us that 104 bags of rice and provision have been doled out to 925 persons, 437 pairs of new cloth and 200 utensils have been distributed to the needed. 74 homeless families have been sheltered until now and 670 badly wounded have been treated with medicines for three weeks. This is in brief, a report of the various kinds of relief operations undertaken by our mission party at Pegu.

We have received so far Rs. 1,300 and further contributions will be most thankfully received by the Secretary, Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL

B. B. R. A. DEFEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

—:o:—

In spite of overnight rain conditions were good for football on the Cooperage yesterday, when the B. B. R. A. met and defeated the Bombay Gymkhana in the Harwood League by 4 goals to 2. The artillerymen were without the services of Nuller and Corr, but were full value for their victory. Duthie opened the scoring and Notched another before half-time. Pitt reduced the bad for the Gymkhana.

After the restart play was scrappy, and Milne put the B. B. R. A. further ahead. Batcher obtained the second goal for the Gymkhana, but Sutherland put the issue beyond doubt for the gunners. Butcher was injured before the game closed, and was carried off the field.

To-day's Match at 5-45 p. m. R. A. vs. ATTACHED SECTION

MONSOON BREAKS IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

The monsoon has set in. Bombay had shower of drizzling rain which commenced on Monday evening and continued till late at night. The weather has become suddenly cool.

COTTON MARKET.

The Ready Cotton Market will reopen to-day as the East India Cotton Association has fixed the rates.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S APPRECIATION OF CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel who has now returned to Bombay visited the Congress Hospital, and made a remark in the Visitor's Book appreciating the excellent work done by the Hospital.

ANOTHER DHARASANA MARTYR.

Bhan Khepu Hulla, volunteer No. 450 of Sholapur, who had received severe injuries at Dharasana, was removed to Nair Hospital last evening, where he died at about 10.45 p. m.

E. I. C. A. DECISION.

—:o:—

The East India Cotton Association has fixed the following minimum Rates:—

Broach—July-August	Rs. 240
Oomra-July	Rs. 197
Bengal July	Rs. 195

Broach April-May 1931 forward rate will not open below Rs. 250.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd zoor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, June 9.

Previous Closing Rate ..	14 34
To-day's Opening Rate ..	14.30
Difference	—4
To-day's Closing Rate .	14. 16
Difference	—18

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, June 9.

LIVERPOOL MARKET IS CLOSED.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Results of B. A. Examination; University Hall, 3 p. m.

THURSDAY, June 12.

Municipal Corporation, 5-40 p. m.

FRIDAY, June 13.

Results of First LL. B. Examination University Hall, 2 p. m.

EFFECTS OF SATYAGRAHA.

Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi will deliver a public lecture in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, Girgaon on "The Effects of Satyagraha on the general public, to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p. m.

ANDHRA SABHA: A meeting of the Andhras of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6.30 p. m. at Megh Bhuvan, Parsi Colony, Dadar, to congratulate Sjt. S. K. Pupala and others who have been incarcerated recently.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of all the Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers at the Congress House on Tuesday the 10th instant at 6-30 P.M. (S. T.).

All those who have enrolled themselves must come in their uniforms.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Volunteers Relief Committee has been organised under the auspices of the Congress Committee to help the dependents of those volunteers who are arrested, wounded or dead. The relatives of such volunteers if they desire to get help from this fund should apply to the Secretary, Volunteer's Relief Committee.

They should mention the number of dependents, their relation to the volunteer, the present, income and the amount required help. Name and address of a person known to the volunteer should be supplied to enable the authorities to verify the correctness of the statement.

URDU DAILY ON CYCLOSTYLE. THE "HILAL" REAPPEARS.

The "Hilal" a local Urdu Daily which had ceased publication after the conviction of its Editor Mr. Abdul Hamid and proprietor, Mr. Hafaz Ali Bahadur Khan is being issued since Sunday last as a one piece paper in a bulletin form. It is produced on cyclostyle because security was demanded on filing a new declaration after the conviction of the Editor and the Proprietor.

PICKETING IN FORT AREA.

The Congress Volunteers resumed on Monday their picketing at the twelve shops in Fort area two being posted at each shop.

Their permision was wasted on European customers, while some of the Parsis readily yielded to it and withdrew without making any purchases. Many however, kept aloof from the shops, out of a sheer sense of shame.

The picketing was absolutely peaceful except for two incidents. At Asquith and Lord, a European lady came out from the shop after making purchases and walked up to her car. She was followed by one of the picketers who with over-zealous persistency exhorted her not to buy foreign cloth. The manager of the shop who noticed this went up to the volunteer and sharply rebuked him for molesting a lady.

ANOTHER INCIDENT.

At Evans Fraser a crowd collected in the evening and kept on shouting "Boycott British Goods"

PICKETING AND LESSONS IN MANNERS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I got a message from Mr. Osman Sobani's office at about 1 p.m. saying that Messrs. Asquith and Lords had some trouble with the pickets. I immediately went there and learnt from the volunteers what the trouble was about. I then, called one of the assistants and asked him, if he had any complaint against the volunteers. He said that he would inform his manager. He returned in a few minutes, saying that I might go and talk to the manager—when I went up the steps, the assistant told me that the manager would see me, if I took out my champals ("shoes"). I said I was not prepared to do so.

A few seconds after, the manager came out and asked me if I wanted to see him. I replied that I only wanted to know if the firm had any complaint against the volunteers, which I could remove. He asked me, why I did not go in taking out my shoes—I said that I was not prepared to do so. He asked me, how I would like it, if he entered my office with hat on. I told him that I would ask him, to walk out—He then said that it was with an idea of observing manners that he asked me to take out my shoes. I had to tell him that I knew English manners, as also Indian manners—and was in no need of learning manners from shop-keepers.

—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, June 9.

V. S. DESAI.

CHRISTIANS FOR CONGRESS.

—o—

They Want Full Swaraj.

A meeting of Indian Christians in Bombay was held on Saturday at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House to express sympathy with the civil disobedience programme inaugurated by Gandhiji and to device ways and means to help the Congress.

The Rev. D. Bhaskare presided. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, the principal speaker, in the course of a long speech outlined the history of the Satyagraha campaign and explained the country's programme to attain 'Purna Swaraj". She appealed to the community to join the ranks of the Congress as the other sister communities had done and extend their co-operation in making the programme a success.

Resolutions were then passed. First resolution stated that the Indian Christian community desired to place on record that they were one with the other communities in their desire to win for India "complete Swaraj" at the earliest possible moment and were of the opinion that absolute non-violent satyagraha was in no way against the teaching of Jesus Christ and was capable of achieving great moral victories.

The Indian Christians pledged themselves not to live an exclusive communal life or strive for communal advantages, which were likely to militate against the aspirations of the whole nation. They were willing to participate in the national programme in respect of "Swadeshi" and prohibition.

The community wished to convey their sympathy to the relatives of those who had given up their lives and of those who were wounded in the struggle and appealed to the churches to set apart one Sunday collection for the Congress hospital.

The last resolution stated that [illegible] achieving great moral victories.

the telegram to the Viceroy sent on behalf of the All-India Christian Conference, in which the conference pledged its support to Government in its present "repressive policy."

THE NEW GANDHI

—o—

"THE TERRIBLE MEEK" AT WORK.

"Unity" of Chicago writes:

Nothing is more significant of the situation in India than the change in Gandhi. At bottom, the Mahatma is the same man that he has been ever since the early days in South Africa—the patient and heroic exemplar of non-resistant methods in the liberation of his people. But in his present campaign—perhaps his last—there is a certain extremity of effort, an utter consistency of dedication, which has not been seen before. Thus, in his great campaign of 1920-1921, Gandhi interpreted his objective "Swaraj," to mean a degree of freedom falling considerably short of national independence—at the most, dominion status within the Empire. To-day, he is committed to nothing less than independence. A decade ago, the Mahatma placed non-payment of taxes as the last item on his programme of non-violent non-co-operation. Now he pledges non-payment of taxes as the first item, thus beginning where formerly he left off. Most significant of all, he is refusing in this campaign to be delayed or deterred by outbreaks of violence. In his earlier movement, he halted the progress of his cause whenever it was marred by violence, and in his speech to the judge at his great trial in 1922, assumed personal and penitential responsibility for all that had occurred. But to-day he refuses to be turned aside even by that which he most fears and hates. If violence comes, it is the English who are to blame for resisting by force a righteous endeavour of a great people after liberty. Furthermore, it is violence which brings suffering in its train, and it is by suffering and dying that salvation may alone be won. Here is a new Gandhi—a more determined Gandhi, a more relentless Gandhi. By every device within his power he has sought to avoid this final duel between India and Britain. But now the final hour has struck and the Mahatma and his people must go through with their enormous task with unfaltering love, but with unfaltering determination as well. This is "the terrible meek" at work again—the "meek" who "inherit the earth!"

INDIAN BOYCOTT TELLS.

—:o:—

British Propaganda In U. S. A.

Dr. Sudhindra Bose writes to the "Hindu" from Iowa under date April 28:—

The leading newspaper of the United States have printed this morning from four to five columns of cable dispatches on India. The cable tolls must have amounted to several thousand rupees. But as usual, most of these dispatches are so one-sided that it is impossible to get a clear picture of the situation. The London representative of the Chicago "Daily Tribune" admits that the boycott of British goods by the merchants of India has seriously affected British markets and has cost the British Isles many millions. He then goes on to say:

"During the last six months of 1929, out of a total merchandise imported into India valued at nearly 700 million dollars, almost 78 per cent was handled by various Indian mercantile organizations. They have joined the boycott. To-day, even if they resume their British trade after the initial three months' period—and this is also very doubtful—the loss to British goods will be about 250 million dollars. Nearly a third of this loss will be borne by Lancashire. The news that the brokers of Bombay have also promised to join the boycott is extremely serious for England." A dollar in Indian currency is equivalent of about three rupees.

The London correspondent, however, assures the Chicago paper that though there is no doubt about the spread of anti-English feeling in the mercantile classes of India, some of them may relent. "Some may go back on their promises, while some may conveniently forget them. But if it is possible for them to supply the essential needs of India at more or less the same price from other countries, their trading instinct will lead them to purchase non-British goods and so play safe with their countrymen." This suggestion is obviously intended to stimulate American exports to Indian markets.

BARRAGE OF PROPAGANDA.

There is no end to the barrage of propaganda which is kept up by English newspapermen in America. I will give an example. A. G. Gardiner, who is extravagantly advertised as "England's greatest Liberal editor," tells this morning in a radio dispatch to an American news syndicate that England will keep faith with India and will aid in the gradual evolution of the institutions of self-government.

Mr. Gardiner also informs the American people that "the present position in India is not at all analogous to the case of Ireland or indeed to any of the cases of insurgent nationalism whose cause has been supported by the English Liberals during the past hundred years. India is not a nation, but a sub-continent composed of many different races and nationalities, many of whom are bitterly opposed to Gandhi and his campaign, which they tend to regard as an attempt on the part of the high caste Hindus to obtain ascendancy over the whole of the country." It is not known to me what makes a scribe "England's greatest Liberal editor;" but if the ability to grind out such distorted twaddle be the sole qualification for it, I nominate A. G. Gardiner for the title. My sympathies are with Gardiner—he is full of bugs.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

In the course of a strong article in the current "Yale Review," one of the most solid of American quarterly journals, Mr. C. F. Andrews states that a social revolution is now in progress in India which in the end will bring prosperity to the Indian villages much more completely than any political campaign can do. Suppression of alcohol and opium, removal of caste prejudices, and revival of homespun industries are all designed to improve the lot of the villagers who make up 90 per cent of the Indian population.

The author of the article mentions the fact that among the outstanding social reformers are to be found Hindus, Moslems, Parsi and Christians. The old sectarian conscience is being displaced by a new national conscience. He writes:

"A great deal has been recorded in the West concerning the riots in different places between Hindus and Moslems, and there is truth in the news about them amid much exaggeration; but we rarely hear the counter-balancing fact that the new religious life of India is becoming solidly united in work of social importance owing to the steady growth of national enthusiasm. This impulse has already brought together different classes and creeds more closely than any other spiritual factor in our generation. Men of all religions are combining to carry out the national social programme and in this way a new, underlying religious unity is being slowly established."

An impression has gone abroad that Miss Mayo's "Mother India" has been the main cause of the passage of the recent Marriage Act. C. F. Andrews points out that for over 40 years a long struggle has been carried on by Indian social reformers in order to raise the age of marriage in India. "As one who has taken an active part in this social reform movement over a period of twenty years," says Mr. Andrews, "and has watched every phase of this great struggle against orthodox and reactionary religious opinion, it will be enough for me to state from my own personal knowledge that entirely apart from anything which the book in question may have done to make public in the West this glaring social evil, the long and arduous campaign had already been virtually won, before Miss Mayo's book appeared."

Since his return from British Guiana to the United States, Mr. Andrews has been busily engaged in giving lectures and writing articles on India. He is now connected with the Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City.

Free Admission Free.

COME AND ENJOY

All The Fun Of The Fair

AT

BOMBAY SHOWS

Nana's Chowk Gowalia Tank

NIGHTLY AT 6 P. M.

Stupendous Thrills for All

Aeroplane, Merry mix up, Mountain Slide, See Saw-Ship, Laughing gallery, House of Mystery, Shooting gallery, etc.,

The family Amusement Resort.

Free Admission Free

Waterworks Opened At Buldana

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

BULDANA, June 8.

The opening ceremony of the new Paingunga water-works, for supplying water to the town of Buldana was performed by Hon. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, the Chief Minister to the C. P. Government, who declared the water-works open by switching on the pump in the power-house and opening a tap in the pedal. He thanked the municipality for associating his name with the works of a town where he had spent his childhood.

RANGOON RIOTS AND Y.M.C.A.

—:o:—

During the recent riots in Rangoon between Burman and Indian coolies, in which over 100 were killed and nearly 1,000 injured, Burmans and Indians continued to mix freely in the Town Branch Y. M. C. A. living in the hostel and eating food together. There were also remarkable cases of human sympathy shown to Indian workers by Burmans, some of whom have protected and fed those of the opposing faction during the fierceless of the riots. Although many armed Buddhist priests could be seen on the first day urging their people on, on the second day as a result, it is said, of the work of an old and venerated Buddhist priest who had printed and circulated pamphlets showing that such was not in accordance with the teaching of Buddha, Buddhist priests could be seen leading hundreds of unfortunate Indian workers through the streets to places of safety.

The Hindu Arya Samaj started a kitchen on the second day to supply food to those who were in great need, and on the third day the members of the Town Branch Y. M. C. A. cooked curry and rice and distributed it to those who had had no food for about three days. The Y. M. C. A. also helped to feed 5,000 workers who had been gathered together in disused barracks under police protection, and co-operated with the Indians who were in charge of operations in supplying firewood etc.

TO SUCCOUR STRICKEN PEGU.

These troubles have hampered relief work for the victims of the recent earthquake. The Town Branch Y. M. C. A., however, has been successful in organising the whole of the indigenous Christian community for the purpose of raising money and goods for the people of stricken Pegu. The Central Y. M. C. A. building, which was badly damaged by the earthquake, will probably have to be broken up, and work on the new temporary Hut has been suspended on account of the riots, but meanwhile the Association has established a library and reading room in a small place near by.

CHARKA CLASS FOR WOMEN.

A charka class for women will be held at Bhagwan Kalayan Wadi, Kabutarkhana, Bhuleshwar, from 2 to 5 p.m. daily.

CONGRESS BULLETINS.

The Congress Bulletins were issued as usual on Monday in English, Gujarati and Marathi.

Auction Sales.

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MAULANA AHMED SAEED'S PROCESSION.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME CANCELLED

The Secretary Congress Muslim Party, writes:—

As it has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of the Congress Muslim Party that public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay has been called by some prominent Muslim citizens to give expression to the universal resentment felt at the unprovoked and cowardly assault on Maulana Ahmed Saeed the Working Committee of the Congress Muslim Party has cancelled Tuesday's programme of procession as well as the public meeting.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, June 9.

Bucharest.—King Carol and Princess Helen conferred and decided that neither should seek, for the time being an annulment of divorce, but agreed that Prince Michael's education should be controlled by Carol.

The Queen Mother cabled congratulating King Carol.

The army has taken an oath of fidelity to the New King who was issued proclamation to Rumanian people repeating his address to the National Assembly.—Reuter.

THE BOMBAY LAW CLASSES.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1930.

INDIA DEFAMED.

—:o:—

If any justification was needed of the wisdom of the complete and successful boycott of the Simon Commission by all parties in India, it is provided by the first volume of its Report which was made available last evening. The Commissioners say that in this volume they have surveyed the present position and stated the fundamentals of the Indian problem. The manner in which they have done so is a calculated insult to India. The Commission represents all the three British Parties and its report and recommendations are unanimous and their character serves to bring into relief the determination of all the Parties to keep India as Britain's milch-cow. The first volume gives sufficient indication of what the recommendations are going to be. No Indian expected that the Commission would deal fairly and justly with India's demand. It was all too evident that the object of those who had appointed an All-White Commission was to damn India's cause and, by damning it, to secure recommendations which, if not putting the hands of the clock backwards, would not put them forward. But in actual fact the report is infinitely worse than its critics feared it would be. It is, in almost every line of it, a subtle and revolting libel on India and her people. All the familiar bureaucratic and obscurantist arguments against advance are trotted forth. India is not a nation. Indian politicians do not reflect the sentiments of the masses. The masses have no political sense. The Hindu-Muslim differences present a grave problem. Burma is different from India and the most brutal libel of all is that as soon as the British troops are withdrawn there will be anarchy in the country. The object of this series of libels is to secure the perpetuation of British domination indefinitely by, among other things, making Indianisation of the Army as slow a process as possible and insisting on the Indian Army being controlled by the British War Office in the interests of the British Empire. Mr. Jinnah in his obsession with the Round Table Conference may imagine that the Simon Report will be treated as a scrap of paper. But all indications show that it will be the main basis of any proposals of constitutional reform which the British Government will formulate and which the Conference will be compelled to consider as final. The country two years ago decided to boycott the All-White Report at every stage and in every form. Mr. Jinnah and all those Liberals and non-descripts who are fascinated by the prospect of the Round Table Conference helped to make the boycott a phenomenal success. If they are honest patriots, they must adhere to their decision and boycott this Report at every stage and in every form. They can do so only if they plainly and emphatically tell the Government that they will not participate in the Conference so long as no guarantee is forthcoming that the Conference will only devise a constitution establishing what Mahatma Gandhi has described as "Substance of Independence" and not consider any proposals based on the Simon Report. Will they have the patriotic courage and intellectual honesty to do so? It is only by adopting such an honourable course that they can give an adequate reply to the insulting challenge of the All-White Commission, its composition and its work. Whether they do so or not, the country's course is clear. It will carry on its struggle and will accept no settlement except that which is arrived at through Mahatma Gannadhi and the Congress, and which secures to it the substance of independence.

VIOLATING LAWS OF HUMANITY.

—:o:—

"This meeting of the medical profession of Bombay condemns the violations of the laws of humanity committed by the Government authorities in different parts of India against non-violent Indian men, women and children during the present non-violent struggle for national liberation in India." By passing this resolution the men and women of mercy have honoured the moral obligations which their noble profession imposes on them. For is is the duty of doctors to respond to the call of suffering. That there was enough of suffering and to spare, there was, as the chairman of the meeting Dr. Deshmukh, pointed out, "not one man in India so ignorant as not to know." "Even whipping and caning in schools". Dr. Deshmukh said, "was considered by Government as borbarous." Yet the same Government have resorted to physical force, in violation of the spirit of their own laws, for the purpose of compelling respect for—law! What is worse, provisions were never made for rendering medical aid. Doctor Deshmukh asked: "If Government were determined to use force why should they not show consideration which they allowed even to ordinary criminals? Even when a prisoner was being flogged the presence of a doctor was deemed necessary. But what did they see in Dharasana and elsewhere?"

In this connection we cannot condemn too strongly the indefensible indifference that the St. John's Ambulance Brigade of Bombay had shown during the Wadala raids to its own primary duty of rendering aid to wounded without political prejudice. We have read with amazement the explanation given by Dr. Nunan. He did not call his boys "because I was reading in the "Chronicle" of the wonderful organisation of the Congress Committee. Well, I said, why should I take my boys when the Congress Committee have taken it upon themselves?" Doctor Nunan prided himself, we notice, on being a psychologist. Will he try a little analysis of his own mental processes while he was addressing the meeting? And then, will he deny that his explanation as well as his irrelevant flings at the Satyagrahis and his colleagues in the profession—was it to to reinforce the explanation?—convict him of prejudice against the Congress Committee?

But Doctor Nunan is a Police Surgeon also. How could he apologise for keeping back the St. John Ambulance Brigade? For, the authorities themselves have not expressed, nor are their any indication of their expressing, regret for denying to Satyagrahis what they give even to felons. Realising this the medical profession appealed in the resolution it passed at the meeting in Bombay to the Swiss Federation Council for an independent Commission of Inquiry in accordance with the Geneva Red Cross Convention of 1906. But we are not quite sure if their appeal will succeed. Geneva—whether political, economic or humanitarian—is notoriously deaf to appeals from subject nations. We, therefore, welcome all the more, the resolution that calls upon medical men in India to boycott drugs, preparations and appliances of British manufacture. This is the most effective method of protesting against a country, under the authority whose agents in India, sufferings have been inflicted and even elementary medical aid withh.

ANTICIPATIONS AND APPREHENSIONS

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A Free Press Beam message from London refers to the apprehensions of British die-hards regarding the Indian policy of the MacDonald Government, with respect to which the latter will have to make some definite announcement after the publication of the Simon Report. It appears that there are also a number of wiseacres and busy-bodies in London engaged in anticipating India's immediate political future. Their sources of information and inspiration are propagandist despatches of the correspondents in India of the Tory Press. Much is made of the fact that Mr. Benn and Lord Irwin have at present no policy and it is maintained that whatever policy they had has failed. The Simla correspondent of the "Observer" declares that "the essential thing is to recognise the complete collapse of the Benn-Irwin policy and of the plans for producing a favourable atmosphere." Indians will recognise in this tip from Simla to the Tories the die-hard desire to stop all efforts at conciliation and to "impose" upon India "reforms" under which the British vested interests in this country will continue to exercise their monopolist methods of economic exploitation and the bureaucracy will retain its autocratic control. That the Simon Report is unanimous in its recommendations is also seized upon by the Tory Press as a political fact which should warn all those in India who expect too much to remember that Parliament can not go beyond the Statutory Committee's recommendations. The threat will have no effect whatsoever in India. Indians are determined to be masters in their own house. Under Mahatmaji's inspiring leadership they are striving to achieve this natural edmand of theirs They are perfectly read to arrive at an honourable understanding with the British people which will secure them "the substance of independence" but the British Parliament will be making a great mistake if it elects to believe that Indians will abate their demand because of the unanimous conclusions of a Commission, the very constitution of which was an insult to their self-respect as a nation.

CAROL COMES BACK.

—:o:—

Prince Carol of Roumania, rightful heir to his father's throne according to popular estimate, debarred from it because of constitutional obstacles resulting from his devotion to Madame Lupescu, has at last won his way through and become king of Roumania, the boy-king, his son Michael, reverting to the heir-apparentship. The coup was well managed by King Carol. He knew that the peasants were all for him and that in M. Maniu he had a supporter, who could with great dexterity play the part of the constitutionalist as well as the devoted admirer of the young Prince. M. Maniu managed the political side of the show well. He resigned his premiership and those old whigs, the Liberal leaders with the Bratianu-Janesku tradition, cannot complain that M. Maniu did not respect the Constitution. Another ministry replaced that of M. Maniu and resigned after the short and pleasant task set before it, of abolishing the legislative impediments to Carol's succession through a parliamentary vote, was accomplished within an hour's time. Carol is hardly likely to be popular with the landed interests and the big industrialists who could have had, through the Regency, an unobstructed political opportunity of doing themselves well, during the regime of the boy king Michael. But they know that King Carol is popular with the army, that he has a taking way with the peasants and they will not offer serious obstruction to the Maniu Party's return to power. If King Carol can now make it up with his royal wife, Princess Helene, he will be achieving a domestic victory, much more difficult than the political one to his credit.

INDIA'S PATRIOTIC DUTY

—:o:—

We drew attention last week to the urgent duty of all patriotic Indians to render Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala financial assistance to enable him to win the parliamentary seat at the by-election in a Glasgow Division for which the poll will be declared after a fortnight. Donations to support him in his brave fight are coming in but the response should be much greater. Even in these days of business depression, our well-to-do countrymen must not forget that it is their patriotic duty to assist Comrade Sak to win through. His presence again in Parliament will be an invaluable gain to India's cause.

FAILURE OF REPRESSION.

—:o:—

Sardar Ujjal Singh, an M. L. C., of the Punjab is a loyalist—cum-communalist of a type that admires the spirit of separatism in the minorities and says ditto to every official act. Yet even he has not remained undisturbed by the repressive policy of the Government. He says in a statement to the Press "I also consider it my duty to point out that in the zeal to suppress the law-breaking activities of the people, unnecessary force has been used and excesses have been committed by the police on certain occasions and in certain places." Yet inspite of such criticisms the zeal remains unabated and the bureaucracy refuses to see that, as the "Leader" of Allahabad says, "Physical force has not proved a deterrent. It has only aggravated the situation. When the fear of jails, lathis and bullets is gone, it should be more clear than ever that force is no remedy".

INDIA'S FREEDOM AND WORLD PEACE.

EQALITY OF TREATMENT OF ALL RACES ESSENTIAL.

(BY A JAP).

In these days when all the Powers show so much anxiety about world peace, it is great wonder that the European Powers seem absolutely unconcerned about the equality of treatment for all races, —white or coloured. But until and unless the coloured nations are looked upon and treated on terms of equality, there will be no real peace in this world. In the Peace Conference that took place at the end of the great European war, the Japanese delegates proposed this question of equality of treatment for all nations as one of the most important item, but it was rejected by all the other Powers, merely recording the Japanese delegate's declaration that "Japan will never give up this proposal of equal treatment of all races and whenever they get an opportunity, they will fight on this subject until all other Powers accept it in principle."

SUBJECTION OF COLOURED RACES.

The reason why European Powers are studiously and conveniently keeping back this question which most vitally and fundamentally affects the world peace is that most of the coloured races are under the control of white powers, except 80 millions Japanese the only coloured race who is on same level as the white race. It is from this point of view that India's freedom is not merely a question for India, but it concerns the whole world. If the 330 millions of coloured races of India in addition to 80 millions of Japanese get freedom and come on a level with other Powers by dint of their culture and wisdom, they will make their voice of equality in treatment of all races very big enough to be heard by the other powers.

DEEP SIGNIFICANCE OF GANDHIJI'S CREED.

The world renowned Mahatma Gandhi's creed of non-violence and self-sacrifices does not seem yet to have influenced Britain, although other Powers seem to have been touched by its deep significance. It is the spirit of self-sacrifice which in its widest sense means the abnegation of all personal desire that will bring peace amongst the nations of the world. The idea of one nation controlling and subjugating any other nation must now cease, and no self-respecting nation can now tolerate its being enslaved by any other nation, much less India. India has awakened from its long sleep and now fully realises the innumerable insults and iniquities heaped upon her by Britain just because it suits British interests. It is high-time that the League of Nations or some other Powers came forward to see justice being done to India. It would not do for them to sit idle with their hands folded and watch India being "terrorised"b y Britain because her fault is she wants her legitimate place in the world. It may be pointed out that free and satisfied India will be a more valuable gem to Britain than an India kept in permanent bondage. If Britain is to maintain a partnership with India for good, this is the time to give India its freedom and guide its destinies as a friend. Of course, so doing Britain will have to sacrifice its own interests, but that will be in the best interest of the world peace. It is here that the lesson of self-sacrifice taught by Mahatma Gandhi will have to be translated into action.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC REGENERATION.

As long as Britain tries to maintain her hold on India, it is not only necessary for India to boycott foreign goods, but she must also prepare to stand on her own legs in order first to achieve her economic freedom. There should be co-operative banks in large numbers scattered all over India not only for the purpose of helping agriculturists but to help and encourage local industries. This would surely regenerate her lost industries and prevent large sum of money being exported out of the country in the shape of profits by the foreign capitalists. It will not be out of place to mention here that belved and influential leaders like Motilal Nehru, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Vithalbhai Patel and others spend all their energies in such a constructive work like organisation of industrial banks, shipping companies and industrial enterprises so that India may at least be economically free.

A SUGGESTION.

Failure of these organisations in India upto now has been due to lack of unity among Indian financiers and traders. When these sections of people in India thoroughly realise their mission in life and awake to the fact that hitherto they have been working for the benefit of the foreign capitalists and not for their Motherland, they are sure to do their part of duty. Let the best brains of the country be utilised in setting up new industries, in advancing agricultural pursuits and devising the best means of financially feeding these enterprises without resort to foreign capitalists, and they would be doing a good deal of constructive work to achieve economic freedom for their Motherland while another band of workers would be fighting its political freedom.

AN EXPEDITION TO YEMEN.

COUNTRY UNTOUCHED BY MODERN CIVILISATION.

(BY V. SCHNEIDEROFF.)

(Through the Society for promoting Cultural Relations with foreign countries. Moscow.)

The name Yemen is meaningless to many readers. Very few persons are aware of the existence of the independent Arabian Government in the South of the Arabian Peninsula, between the Raka tropics and the Equator which leads its own peculiar, independent life, heritage of ancient times, still preserving unchanged some of the middle ages forms.

RELIC OF MIDDLE AGES.

Attempts to photograph this country met with many seemingly insurmountable obstacles and the number of Europeans who have visited the interior of this country hardly totals a handful. Religious fanaticism forbids the cinema and radio.

Despite all this, in May 1929 an expedition of the Mezhrabpom Film Soviet Prometheus sailed on the Soviet Ocean liner "Dekabristi" (Decembrists) from Odessa to Hodeida, chief port of Yemen, on the Red Sea. This expedition included the producer V. A. Schneideroff and camera man I. Tolchan and was equipped with cameras, special negatives and films for the tropics, etc.

CAMERA PRESENTED TO KING.

In the early days of June, after crossing the sea on local sail boats the Expedition reached Hodeida where it met the ruler of the sea-coast District and Tichami desert, Prince Seif Ul Islam Mochamed. Among other gifts he was presented with a projecting portable camera apparatus "GOZ", with a hand motor and a number of films. The expedition was received with remarkable cordiality and received permission to stay and film in Hodeida. As a start this was quite a victory.

Preparatory work was started without delay and acquaintance with the local inhabitants made, more correctly, the population was gradually accustomed to our appearance and finally to filming. Work progressed under unbelievable difficult conditions. The temperature rises to 75-78 degrees Celsius in the day time and even at night the thermometer registers 40-45 degrees. The camera became so hot that it was impossible to touch it with bare hands. The emulsion trickled down from the films due to the heat. Only the simplest kind of European wares are to be found. There was no fresh drinking water and the latter was obtained only from occasional boats which passed the port. The local population drink a salty water from the local wells, very disagreeable in taste. Epidemics of a type of small pox, plague, etc. continually rage in the city not to mention tropical malaria.

FOUR HARVESTS A YEAR.

The population of the city is composed of officials and soldiers, merchants, fishers, artisans, Hamal-stevedores and coffee sorters. Trade is carried on in textile, pottery, leather, etc. Agriculture is widely developed in some parts of Tichmani sometimes with four harvests a year.

Coffee cleaning and sorting (the

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

French Interest in Indian Struggle.

The French Press gave prominent place to the news from India about Gandhiji's arrest and the situation which developed here since that event. The French curiosity to learn more, and if possible at first-hand, about the progress of the Indian national movement is being fed with long, informative articles about the present economic situation in India, its reaction on the political struggle and the attitude that the British people are developing towards the national movement for self-determination. The Paris journal "Le Soir" is giving a good deal of space to the "exposition" of the Indian problem. It considers that psychological causes are behind the Indian movement. The desire of one race not to allow itself to be governed by another is, it says, the most prominent of these causes and the desire finds now ebullient expression in India because the Indians are finding it more and more impossible to put up with the "racial arrogance" of the British.

Appropriate.

We are glad to find that the assault on Maulana Ahmad Saeed has had its reaction in the right direction. We have already referred to the procession in which the Maulana was taken to Halai Memon Mohalla on the evening after the assault for delivering his usual sermon. The meeting was attended by over 20,000 Musalmans inspite of the fact that owing to some sudden defect the loud speakers were not working The special feature of the meeting was the significant declaration by Mr. Khandwani that the assault on the Maulana was going to bring every single Memon into the national fold. This will serve to prove that argument by lathi so far from being effective, really strikes at the wielders of the lathis themselves. We congratulate the Musalmans on the appropriateness of the way in which they are expressing their condemnation of the outrage.

A Commendable Venture.

Messrs. Hirurkar, Deshmukh and Pahade deserve to be congratulated on bringing out from Nagpur a monthly magazine "The Gamani" or "The Village Councillor" which shall be devoted to the study of village Self-Government and village civics in India. The importance of the village being what it is, any attempt to foster interest in the life of the village and help in the growth of its Panchayat system cannot be too highly commended. For, it is an attempt to develop the central basis of Indian life—political, administrative and economic. The first Number contains valuable information regarding Panchayats in different parts of India and the Madras Government's Administrative Report of the village Panchayats for the year 1927-28. It contains informative articles on the history of village Panchayats in India and one on Local Self-Government in France. If the first Number is any indication of the future, as we have no doubt it is, the "Gamani" is bound to succeed in its ambition "to become a living and growing encyclopaedia of information in the field of reconstruction of the Indian villages .....". We extend a cordial welcome to the "Gamani" and wish it a long life of useful activity.

A Thought For The Day.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organising its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

—AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1776.

His Difficulty.

Exasperated Owner (whose horse finished second last)—"Why did you not do as I told you, and come clean away at the turn?"

The Jockey—"Well, sir, I could not very well come away and leave the old hag after me."

FIRST INSTALMENT OF SIMON FOLLY.

INDIA AS SEEN BY SEVEN UNWANTED TOURISTS.

Alleged Survey Of Present Position.

(Continued from page 1.)

ment, but to serve the cause of India's political progress.

MERELY TO REPORT.

Our Indian fellow subjects will recognise that candour and friendship are close allies and will find an earnest of that goodwill towards India as a whole which we are well assured will govern all the impending discussions. Our task is not to decide but to report to the King Emperor whose commission we hold and to parliament of which we are members. In the steps that will follow before a decision is reached there will be full opportunity for contribution of the views of every section of responsible and representative opinion in India.

INDIA'S CLAIM.

In the preliminary and statistical chapter the commissioners describe the immense scale of India in point of area population and languages, but also point to the growing sense of unity which they attribute to the influence and authority of the British rule, the prevalence of English as the general means of communication among the educated men, and "The growth of a passionate determination among the politically minded classes of all Indian races and religions to assert and uphold the claim of India as a whole to its due place in the world. It would be a profound error to allow geographical dimensions or statistics of population or complexities of religion and caste and language to belittle the significance of what is called the 'Indian Nationalist Movement'.

True it is that it directly affects the hopes of a very small fraction of the teeming peoples of India. True it may be that its leaders do not reflect the tctive sentiments of the masses of men and women in India who know next to nothing of politicians and are absorbed in pursuing the traditional course of their daily lives. But none the less, however limited in number, as compared with the whole, the public men of India claim to be spokesmen for the whole and in India the Nationalist Movement has the essential characteristics of all such manifestations.....it concentrates all the forces which are roused by an appeal to the national dignity and national self-consciousness."

COUNTRYSIDE AND TOWNS.

The Commissioners next deal with the countryside and towns. The fact remains, and must remain, that in a country so extensive as India the effects of any single measure are apt to be so dispersed that they can be discerned with difficulty and that in spite of the progress that undoubtedly has been made and of the great increase in the gross wealth of the country, the ordinary cultivator on his tiny plot is still a man of few resources, with small means for meeting his limited needs..... usually illiterate though not on that accounnt necessarily wanting in shrewness.....with an outlook confined by tradition and environment and needing above all things that those who consider his future as a citizen should understand something of his life as a man."

RURAL OUTLOOK.

The effect which the reformed constitution may already have had upon the rural outlook is considered and the Commissioners remark "but any quickening of the general political judgment, any widening of rural horizons beyond the traditional and engrossing interest of the weather and water and crops and cattle with a round of festivals and fairs and family ceremonies and the dread of famine or flood—any such chance from these immoral preoccupations of the average Indian villager is bound to come very slowly indeed."

The conditions under which the industrial worker lives and the vast amount of work still to be done before the general standard of urban housing for the working people in India can be regarded as reasonably good are mentioned.

EDUCATED CLASSES.

The chapter concludes with paragraphs on educated classes and on rank and wealth. "The Indian educated class presents a feature which must be regarded as unique. For here is a body of men educated, working and in many instances thinking in an alien Western language, imbibing with that education the principles and traditions of Western Civilization and polity and yet keenly conscious of its unity with the mass of Indian people whose minds are set in the immemorial traditions of the East."

The Commissioners referring to rank and wealth state that the aristocratic element wields considerable influence over the whole of India. They also refer to the way in which large scale manufacture is being superimposed on the ancient fabric of an elaborately subdivided and predominantly rural society.

HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS.

"It would be an utter misapprehension to suppose that Hindu-Moslem antagonism is analogous to the separation between religious denominations in contemporary Europe. Difference of race, a different system of law, and the absence of intermarriage constitute a far more effective barrier. It is a basic opposition manifesting itself at every turn in social custom and economic competition as well as in mutual religious antipathy.

To-day in spite of much neighbourly kindness in ordinary affairs, and nothwithstanding all efforts made by men of good will in both communities to promote Hindu Moslem concord rivalry and dissension between these two forces are one of the chief stumbling blocks in the way of smoother and more rapid progress. We regard it as an essential part of our task (as in due course it will be a vital concern of Parliament) to make an impartial survey of the guiding facts of this situation before approaching the question of the method of its constitutional treatment."

A RELIGIOUS ISSUE.

Having studied the distribution of the two chief religions over the provinces the Commissioners observe "One of the difficulties, therefore, in adjusting representation in provincial legislatures unless for this purpose religious divisions are to be disregarded is to devise a scheme which takes due account of Muhammadan predominance where it is found to occur and at the same time provides adequate representation where Muslims are in a minority." Their estimate of the causes of Hindu-Moslem tension is that "inspite of the constant watchfulness of the police authorities and of the earnest efforts of the leaders in both the communities to reach a "modus vivend" the immediate occasion of a communal disorder is nearly always a religious issue. On the other hand when communal feeling is roused on some matter of secular interest, religious zeal is always present to stimulate conflict and partisans are not slow to exploit the opportunity."

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Having posed the question whether Hindu-Moslem tension is aggravated or assuaged by the prevailing system of communal representation, the Commissioners observe: "There is a long and important history connected with the separate representation of Muhommadans which needs to be carefully studied before detailed proposals for the futuure can be discussed or put forward but we may say at once that in our judgment communal representation cannot be justly regarded as the reason for communal tension we have been describing and there is no solid ground for supposing that if communal representation were abolished communal strife would disappear. The true cause lies deeper and arises from conditions which are far more difficult to change than the mechanics of representation."

CAUSE OF TENSION.

"The coming of reforms and anticipation of what may follow them have given new point to Hindu-Muslim competition.

A great part of the evidence given before us was on communal lines and the same cleavage appears in the reports of the Indian Committees that sat with us. One community naturally lays claim to the right of a majority and relies upon its qualification of better education and greater wealth. The other is all the more determined on these accounts to secure effective protection for its members and does not forget that it represents the previous conquerors of the country. It wishes to be assured of adequuate representation and of a full share of official posts." The true cause of the tension as it seems to the Commission is the struggle for political power and for opportunities which politicol power confers. They state themselves to be fully alive to the arguments against communal representation but cannot think that it is effective cause of this deplorable friction. At the same time they are no less clearly convinced that separate communal electorates serve to perpetuate political divisions on purely communal lines and they have every sympathy with those who look forward to the day when a growing sense of common citizenship and general recognition of the rights of minorities will make such arrangements unnecessary."

THE SIKHS.

As regards the Sikhs the report observes "The numbers of the Sikh population have rapidly grown in the last thirty years and the concentration of this vigorous element with its strong communal attachment in the single province of the Punjab is a fact of great political importance which requires special treatment." The position of the depressed classes is discussed. The problems of the Angia-Indian community whose difficulties are prescribed as economic and social rather than constitutional are sympathetically examined. Regarding Europeans in India the Commissioners remark that there can be few cases in history where so small a body of men has brought about changes so widespread and so fundamental. There are indications throughout the Report that the Commission have taken a particular interest in the rights of women.

THE WOMEN.

A separate chapter is devoted to the women of India which begins with the remark: "No document discussing India's constitutional system and the directions in which it can be developed and improved could omit the women of India to-day."

After dealing with the female sufferage, Indian women reformers, and "purdah" and child marriage, the Commissioners observe: "It would be difficult, therefore, to overestimate the value of the improvement which may in time be secured by the changing outlook for the women of India. At present the number of trained Indian women in the professions of teaching and nursing are pathetically few and the obstacles to increasing their number are great. Yet mass education for girls and small children cannot be made effective throughout the villages of India until there is a large supply of qualified women teachers. The amount of unnecessary suffering caused to women by the lack of medical and nursing aid is appalling." "Women's movement in India holds the key of progress and the results it may achieve are incalculably great. It is not too much to say that India cannot reach the position to which it aspires in the world until its women play their due part as educated citizens."

Comment is made on essential differences between Burma and India. References made by the Commission to Indian States in volume one are in general terms, but they state that in their second volume they will discuss the developments which may be hoped in future relations with Indian States and as a necessary condition of further progress in this direction the statement made by His Excellency the Viceroy in June 1929 that in any proposals that may be made it is essential on every ground to carry the free assent of the ruling princes of India and that any suggestion that treaty rights which the Princes are accustomed to regard as sacrosanct can be lightly set aside is only calculated to postpone the solution which is sought."

THE ARMY.

Dealing with the question of the Army in India, the commissioners say that in considering the implication of the policy of the August Declaration no question is at once more difficult and more crocial than the future organisation, recruitment and control of the army in India. We feel strongly, they say, that it would be a great disservice both to Britain and to India for this question now to be shirked or for a method of treatment to be adopted which is confined to a search for temporary expedients wrapped in soothing generalties, which would only serve to foment suspicions of the bona fides of British policy on nne hand and to divert attention from the ultimate and fundamental difficulties which Indian politicians themselves will have to face on the other.

The Commissioners make it clear that in their opinion as regards external defence India has to carry a constant burden of anxiety and provide against actual dangers on her Northwest frontier which are wholly without parallel in the case a self-governing dominions. Internal security further provides a second consideration which also makes the case of India unique. A third featuure distinguishing the case of India from that of any of the self-governing Dominions is that India presents to the observer an astonishing admixture not only of competing religions and rival races, but of races of widely different military capapity.

FIGHTING MATERIAL.

This volume of the Commission's report includes a map indicating geographically the sources from which the fighting material of the Indian army is recruited. The Commissioners observe that the formation of an Indian national army drawn from India as a whole, in which every member will recognise the rest as his comrades, in which Indian officers will lead men who may be of different races and in which public opinion will have general confidence, is a task of the greatest possible difficulty. Strenuous efforts are being made by many Indian politicians to develop a more general sense of citizenship and these efforts have the sympathy of all who sincerely desire to see the growth of Indian unity but the change is bound to be slow and the obvious fact that India is not in the ordinary and natural sense a single nation is nowhere made more plain than in considering the difference between the martial races of India and the rest.

IF BRITISH TROOPS GO.

As things are, the presence of British Troops and the leadership of British officers secure that the fighting requirements of India though representing only a portion of India's manhood shall not be a menace to the millions who are conducting their civil occupations without any thought of the consequences which might ensue if the British troops were withdrawn and the Indian army consisted of nothing but representatives of the Indian fighting races. It is manifest that the peaceful unity of a self-governing India would be exposed to great risks if it relied for the purpose of maintaining and restoring internal order solely upon Indian troops drawn from selected areas and special races. The Commissioner's observe that in examining the problem of the Army in India the thing that matters is to consider what conditions must be fulfilled before ministers responsible to the Indian legislature can undertake the provision and direction of adequate armed forces in India.

IRRELEVENT.

When that day comes the organisation of a committee of Indian defence with such Ministers at its head will not be difficult. At present the proposal to create one has no bearing upon the real problem at all, but if it is important for Indian politicians to face the real difficulties of the Indian army question. It is equally important for those who realise these difficulties not to dismiss further consideration of the subject as useless by treating these difficulties as insurmountable. It is a matter of vital consequence that Britain should prove that it is actively desirous of assisting in those changes in the army in India which make in the direction of the ultimate goal and which alone will satisfy political India of our good faith.

BRITISH TROOPS NOT MERCENARIES.

It is not to be supposed that units recruited in Britain and officered by British officers are going to be mercenaries in some future India where the ultimate authority rests with the Indian minister for war or with an Indian cabinet responsible to an Indian elected Assembly. Indian Nationalists are therefore perfectly right in attaching great importance to Army questions in India in relation to India's constitutional development. The solution of the defence problem put forward in the Nehru Report is examined and rejected.

Referring to possible directions of advance the commissioners say "So far as internal order is concerned this is manifestly a primary task of the forces of a self-governing area and the burden of providing it obviously and necessarily falls exclusively upon the Indian taxpayer. External defence on the other hand may be viewed in a double aspect. It may be regarded not solely as the concern of India but as affecting the integrity of the whole Empire and as bound up with general imperial policy."

The Commissioners conclude: "We are only concerned here to convey a double warning—a warning on the one hand that the British cannot indefinitely treat the present military organisation of India as sacrosanct and unalterable but must make an active endeavour to search for such adjustments as might be possible and a warning on the other hand that Indian statesman can help to modify the existing arrangement in the direction of self-government only if they too will co-operate by facing hard facts and by remembering that those who set them out for further consideration are not gloating over obstacles but are offering the help of friends to Indian aspirations."

PART II.

Referring to the proposal of further periodic Commissions, the Commissioners say that this proposal in the Montford Report found no confirmation in the language of the Government of India Act and they will have occasion later to indicate their views as to the inexpediency of fixing in advance by statute dates at which a reconsideration of the constitutional problem should take place.

THIRD PART.

Part three of the report deals with the practical working of the Reformed Constitution. The adoption of property qualifications gave predominance and sometimes monopoly in the vote to certain classes of the population.

Thus whole sections of the population came to be excluded from the franchise, chief among these being nearly all women and the general body of the poor. A large proportion of voters are illiterate—in some areas as high as ninety per cent.—yet the total number of registered electors is less than the total of adult male literates recorded in the census. It seems to follow that there must be a large body of literates who fail to qualify as electors. The Commissioners express the view that the practical conditions of men and money make any very large and sudden extension of the franchise unworkable and administratively impossible.

ASTONISHING SIZE.

The report next brings out the astonishing size of some of the constituencies of provincial legislatures. Candidates have in general terms come forward freely but with certain exceptions the almost universal practice has been for a candidate to stand for election on his own individual responsibility. Regarding the absence of contact between the member and the voter the Commissioners observe that the first requisite, if any permanent contact is ever to be obtained, is the introduction of real political responsibility.

THE SWARAJISTS.

The various groupings with kaleidoscopic changes of nomenclature, composition and leadership, have not often been on anything but communal lines and their communal character has tended to become more rather than less pronounced.

"The only really well organised and disciplined party with a definite programme (though it is true a negative one) is that of the Swarajists. Only in Bengal and the Central Provinces did they, even temporarily, achieve their initial object of making dyarchy unworkable and in other provinces they have tended everywhere in varying degrees to be transformed into an opposition of a more constitutional kind and have not infrequently played a useful part as keen and vigilant critics. With the detachment of most of their original Moslem members, they have grown more definitely into a communal party.

The parties originating within the Councils themselves have mostly been small, fluid groups generally communal with a tendency to amalgamate but the Justice Party in Madras and the Nationalist Unionist Party in the Punjab are mentioned as instances of something approaching true, even if not noncommunal, parties.

THE OFFICIAL BLOC.

There is no province in which the official bloc has not at some time or other been of decisive value to the Ministers and in some provinces there has never at any time seen a sufficiently large or cohesive ministerial party to enable the Ministers to ignore the assistance of their official supporters.

It has seemed to the Commission that it has proved impossible to translate this theory into practice. Provincial legislatures were by nature of the constitution set the difficult task of discharging two different functions at the same time.

The impulse towards the unification of Government has probably been all to the good from the point of view of efficient conduct of business, but the underlying, fundamental conception of the dyarchic system, namely, complete responsibility of Ministers in certain defined field and in that field only, has become almost hopelessly obscured. The Commission note the attitude of most of the councils to law and order to have been critical. In most provinces the police administration has been the target of constant attack, sometimes of a general character, but often directed against specific individuals and the handling of particular incidents. Its defence has almost invariably been left solely to speakers on Government benches.

GENERAL COMMENTS.

In the course of their general comments on the working of dyarchy the Commissioners declare that it would be impossible to say that opposition to Government has always shown itself to be restrained or reasonable but they are convinced that much of this irresponsible spirit is due to the effects of dyarchy, which they have described. Moreover members of Legislative Councils have been engaged in working a copy of Parliamentary institutions under conditions which often tend to reproduce the form rather than the substance of the original. If the Councils have sometime shown themselves indifferent to the practical needs of administrative efficiency they have also in many instances exerted useful influence and thrown an informing light upon the proceeding of the Government.

Reformed Provincial Councils have actually worked and they have worked better certainly than many anticipated though not entirely in the manner in which the authors of dyarchy intended. The description given by the Commissioners of the working of the Centre ehphasises the difficulties of applying the Western system of Parliamentary Government to an area so vast and so diversified in its population as British India. Constituencies electing directly to Indian Legislature cover areas and include populations to which European legislatures are strangers. The inevitable result is a divorce of the representation from the life of the constituency.

THE MEMBERS.

Once a member is elected his interest in his constituents fades until the time approaches for him to canvass their votes again. The member tends to become less representative of his constituency than of active political or communal associations with which he is in intimate contact and his views are moulded largely by the press which is almost wholly in opposition to the Government. In the Assembly 105 elected members are returned by 1 1/8 million voters. The Commissioners dobt whether even this limitation of the electorate has succeeded, at any rate outside some of the large towns, in producing a body of voters capable to any appreciable extent, of understanding or even being intelligently interested in most of the policies on which the Assembly has to pronounce.

The Central Executive in India—the Governor-in-Council—entirely independent of and indeed can seldom count with confidence on a majority in the Indian legislature. Such a constitutional system might be supposed to have led to wholly irresponsible criticism from the Legislature and to complete indifference in the Executive. But the course of development has been otherwise. On the one hand while the attitude of the Assembly has often been strongly influenced by its constitutional irresponsibility, it has co-operated with the Government in a good deal of constructive work. On the other hand, the Executive has been far from unresponsive to criticism and to the suggestions of the Legislature.

THE TWO HOUSES.

In nothing is the contrast between Westminster and Delhi more striking than in the position assumed and the influence exercised by the occupant of the Chair of the Assembly. He claims and employs powers of interference which would be quite contrary to the stricter limits of the Speakership. The Commissioners who are all members of one or other of the two Houses of Parliament say they are bound to make plain the difference, lest, it should be supposed that the traditions and the methods of the Speaker of the House of Commons were being reproduced in the Indian Legislature. The report says that while the extent of Government legislation and success in carrying it through without certification is noteworthy, the influence exercised by the legislature on the executive is no less remarkable.

The indirect influence of the Assembly on the Goverment has been of still greater importance. "Its extent is hardly realised by the members themselves who are inclined to lay stress on the theoretical irresponsibility of the Executive. In practice, as officials themselves have borne witness, the Government is greatly influenced by the contact of its members with the elected repdesentatives."

THE HAPPY END.

The Commissioners emphasise the importance of personal touch between officials and the mass of the population and in discussing the position of the district officer they state that in no future they can forsee will the post of the district officer cease to be one which calls for those qualities of integrity and decision which so many of the best kind of public servants have exhibited in the service of India.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

In their comments on local self-government the Commissioners say that they were struck by a common failure to realise the magnitude of the change involved in the substitution of non-official for official chairman which was little less than the introduction of a new system. It appears to them that the principles and practice of British local Government have not been fully apprehended in India. The substitution of an elected for an official chairman was a measure designed to carry out the policy of enlarging the sphere of self-Government by removing official control. In fact it had done more than this.

It had radically altered the constitution of local bodies and their relationship with the provincial Government. On a review of the evidence before them, the Commissioners are of the opinion that the transference of power from official hands has been followed on the whole as a general rule by a fall in the previous level of efficiency. On the other hand these publicly constituted bodies now show an interest in their work which gives more hope for the future than any mere adherence to the standards of mechanical efficiency.

The question of law order which in other parts of British India is a domestic and internal matter, in the N. W. F. P., is closely related to the subjects of foreign and diplomatic policy and of Imperial Defence.

VERY SYMPATHETIC.

The Commissioners declare themselves sympathetic with the demand for an advance and say that they will return to the difficult subject of the future constitution of this province in their second volume, and that they will endeavour to propose a mode of treatment, which while recognising the special position of the area and its vital connection with the defence of India, will make such provision, as is possible, for meeting the natural desire of some of its inhabitants to have a voice in framing the laws under which they live.

The growth of Education is the subject of part six. The Commissioners generally concur in the findings of the Hartog Committee.

Educated women of India are doing their best to break down the barriers of custom and prejudice. Enlightened opinion no longer tolerates or acquiesces in the abject condition of the depressed and backward classes. The beneficence of the wealthy is ready to be enlisted in the service of education and the zeal of the provincial ministers in charge of this subject meets with ready support from their colleagues. In these features of the present situation there is much ground for hope and encouragement.

SMALL MINORITY.

The Commissioners devote the last part of the present volume to an estimate of public opinion in India. Interest in politics in India, the report states, is still necessarily confined to a small minority chiefly found in urban and educated population. All the world over, the peasant, except in a few small countries is not continuously interested in politics; but the small extent to which political consciousness has developed among the inhabitants of the 500,000 villages of British India is not caused solely by conditions which exist in rural communities all over the world.

It is very largely due to specific circumstances. The idea that the course of Government should be affected or controlled by opinion on political matters of himself and his fellows is wholly foreign to the traditions fo the Indian ryot. Communal and sectional feelings are nearest to the surface and it is inevitable that they should take precedence over more general political conceptions. It must not, however, be imagined from this that the Indian peasant cannot be stirred by mass movements inspired by ideas within the range of his everyday experience. It is in presidency cities and in other large towns that active political forces must be looked for.

DEMAND FOR EQUALITY.

In the last generation India has been swayed at one and the same time by the force of several conceptions which in Europe had followed a certain sequence. Indian political thought finds it tempting to foreshorten history and is unwilling to wait for the final stage of prolonged evolution. It is impatient of the doctrine of gradualness. The Commission declare that with all its variations of expression and intensity, political sentiment which is most widespread among all educated Indians is the expression of a demand for equality with Europeans and a resentment against any suspicion of differential treatment.

BRITISH SYMPATHIES.

The volume concludes with the following: "The British people, so long accustomed to self government, are bound to sympathise with this movement, even though they may deplore some of its manifestations. We are pledged to help India along her way and constructive effort is needed. In our view the most formidable of evils from which India is suffering have their roots in social and economic customs of long standing which can only be remedied by the action of the Indian peoples themselves. They are much less likely to be remedied if the blame for their continuance can be put, however unreasonably, on others. We desire to see the forces of public opinion which exist in India concentrated and strengthened for practical work of reform. It is only when difficulties of constructive policy are really faced that the inadequacy of general phrases begins to be realised."—A. P.

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POONA DAY BY DAY.

SECURITY FROM "KESARI" PRESS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, June 8.

At twelve yesterday, Mr. D. V. Vidwans, Manager of "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" institution, received a letter from the Government of Bombay. The letter was for demanding a security of Rs 2,500 under the Press Ordinance from the "Kesari" Press, in accordance with the decision of the Governor-in-Council of Bombay. Mr. D. V. Vidwans, the keeper of the Press, at once deposited Government securities with the District Magistrate. Since the "Mahratta" paid Rs. 2,000 as security under the Press Ordinance, it was every day expected that "Kesari" too, its elder brother, would be called upon to pay a similar security. The articles in "Kesari", particularly on the Sholapur affairs, have been exceedingly frank and justly severe in criticism of the Government. The chief point in demanding the security is that, it has been taken, not from the paper itself, but from the Press which prints "Kesari" and the "Mahratta". Not that this demand from the Press eschews all possibility of a further demand being made from the paper too. But for the present, the demand may not be made. Now the two papers will have to take the greatest possible caution in their writings. It is felt that the papers ought never to stop. Anyhow they must be continued. The future, however, has to be awaited with much concern.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF M. P. C. C.

The Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee met this morning in the Tilak Memorial Hall under the presidentship of Mr. P. K. Shiralkar, the Vice-President. It was decided to appoint a Committee of five members to make inquiry into the Sholapur firing, martial law, etc., and Rs. 200 was sanctioned for its expenses. The personnel will be fixed up finally later. Advocates B. J. Desai and A. N. Surve will be among the five. The others are being nominated. Resolutions were also passed congratulating the imprisoned 35 members of the M. P. C. C. and all other leaders and volunteers in the whole of India. A resolution condemning the Martial Law excesses in Sholapur and the general repressive policy of the Government as also the six Ordinances promulgated by the Viceroy. It was also recommended to the Taluka Congress Committees to take up agitation for Prohibition, foreign cloth boycott, forest grievances and so on. A sum of hundred rupees was given to the new fund in aid of the families of the imprisoned.

SHOLAPUR SATYAGRAHA.

For the present the National Flag Satyagraha is said to have been suspended. But the intention of the managers of the movement is that they should send to Sholapur about a hundred volunteers together for the Satyagraha with National Flags rather despatched only batches of three. Though, the volunteers are enthusiastic about this Satyagraha, it seems to be the wish of the Sholapur people that that Satyagraha would tend to a prolongation of the Martial Law and hence it should be stopped. Some people in Poona also feel that the Satyagraha brings extraordinary hardships on the volunteers and, therefore, it should be discontinued. The Director of Information has contradicted as false all the stories about the beating of the volunteers, but "Kesari" has pointed out that the Government's information is sure to be one-sided as the people's may be said to be. "Kesari" says that the statement of the volunteers were taken in the presence of responsible elected M.L.C.'s. Some leaders appear to be trying to take a deputation to the Governor. What happened to the promised consideration of the deputation of the Councillors is not known. Would all this is going on or not going on, the four accused in the case of the police-warders have been sentenced to be hanged.

MOHORRUM.

The Mohorrum in Poona is peaceful. The lull in the public life was for the last two or three days came to be supplanted by a bustle in connection with the Tazias. At many important street-corners, as also in all the mosques, the Tazias, small and great, are erected. They are charming paper castles, decorated rather gaudily with coloured and other pieces of paper. At night yesterday there was the mighty hubbub of boys, both Hindu and Moslem, in honour of the ceremony To-day afternoon they gathered near the Reay Market, accompanied each by police and sergeants, and thence the procession attended by thousands of people started. The paper-structures were beautiful and artistic. An amount of skill was exhibited about the decorations round the Tazias. The route had to be changed a little on account of the Railway electric wires. The houses in both sides of the streets by which the procession went, were crowded with male and female sight-seers.

CLOUDY WEATHER.

The weather has become hot and cloudy. Last evening the monsoon spread out all its paraphernalia. The sky was overcast with clouds big with water. The thunder went on, lightnings flashed brilliantly, winds blew forcibly. At about 7-30 p.m. there was a charming reflection of iridiscent light hovering about the city. And for about ten minutes, the houses and the streets looked as if shrouded in shot silk of the most transparent texture. To-day too there is no rain. But there is every prospect of it.

The Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona in a meeting last week, adopted resolutions condemning the Sholapur Martial Law and its excesses, the repressive policy of the Government and demanding immediate withdrawal of the Martial Law.

In the Deccan Gymkhana Tank a young boy of 20 was found dead. He had gone to swim in the tank.

The Courts resumed work on the 4th of June, after the summer vacation.

A procession is to start from the Shivaji Mandir as protest against the Simon Report, on the 10th instant. After reaching the Shanwar Wada, speeches will be delivered by leaders.

AN EXPEDITION TO YEMEN

(Contended from Page 4.)

coffee is grown higher in the mountainous Dzhebel district) is practised at Hodeida.

Yemen is a Moslem country, exceedingly fanatic and reserved. Therefore attempts to film women (which were successful), who in accordance with the low must be veiled, appeared beyond realisation.

AN ANCIENT CITY.

The next task was to apply for and receive permission from the King of Yemen, Imam Yach to take a trip into the interior of the country and to visit the ancient city Sanaa, capital of the Yemen Kingdom. This permission was finally granted. A small caravan of mules and camels, guarded by soldiers of the 'Royal Guard" departed for the interior, accross the desert to gain access to the mountain district Dzhebel and the country of the mysterious Ofir.

The sands of low Tichman were replaced by rich crops and luxuriant blooming oleander groves near the mountains. A last halt in a Beduin village and the caravan entered the mountain pass, Vavi Hixzhan, bed of the dried up mountain river but on the borders rich with the tropical growths of the jungle.

Rare gazelles gave way to multi-colored lizards, poisonous snakes, monkey heros of dog-like appearance and melancholic chameleons. Thousands of birds twittered and chirpped in the trees.

A steep climb up the mountain summit and very soon the tropical jungles are left behind, the mountain ridge zone entered, with its cut in agricultural terraces cultivating corn, coffee, etc., "Mocca" coffee is Yemen's chief export article.

Finally the Expedition arrived at the wonderful Ofir. Many-storied dwellings are suspended on all sides of the summit-palaces of of the local feudal landlords. Below are the hovels of the peasants and land workers.

Continuously filming, the expedition progressed gradually to its goal.

Karachi Muslims' Resolutions.

The "Sind Observer" writes:—

In obedience to the resolutions recently passed by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema regarding its advice to the Muslims all over India to join the movement started by the Indian National Congress and make the fight for India's freedom a success, a meeting of some of the leading Mussalmans of Karachi was held under the presidentship of Moulvi Mohamed Sidiq at Hafiz Sharif Hussain's Kothi. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) To consider the misleading Press telegram of Haji Abdullah Haroon, a sub-committee of 4 members was appointed.

(2) A Propaganda Committee of 17 members was appointed for carrying on propaganda work in different parts of the town.

(3) A Finance Committee of eleven members was appointed for collecting funds. Seth Ahmed Esmail Malirwala was appointed treasurer.

A sum of Rs. 101 was collected on the spot.

Amongst, there present were Seth. Tyeball Alavi, Seth Abdul Kadir Alavi, Moulvi Md. Sidik, Hakim Fateh Mahomed, Pir Md. Ashraf Rashdi and others.

WADALA RAIDERS' DEATH.

Jury's Inconclusive Verdict.

SON'S EVIDENCE.

"Death was due to fracture of the skull, but we are unable to state whether it was caused by a fall or by a lathi blow. With this verdict the Coroner's jury concluded the inquest touching the death of Pasu Dhanji, a grain merchant, who received injuries during the Wadala raid on the 25th May and died in the Sir Harkisondas Hospital subsequently.

Mr. Khimji Pasu, the deceased's son, deposed that he went along with the deceased to Wadala to see the raid on the morning of the 25th ultimo. Soon after they reached there, a police lorry carrying seven to eight sergeants arrived, and began to assault the sight-seers. At that time there was no raid or stone-throwing.

LATHI CHARGE.

In the lathi charge witness and the deceased were injured. The deceased was removed to Sir Harkisondas Hospital where he died the following day.

Sergeant J. A. Glendenning who was posted at Wadala along with other policemen stated that at about 8-30 a.m. the Congress volunteers came and broke the Police cordon. They then rushed towards the salt pans. While the police were dispersing the crowd, a volunteer struck the witness with his flag on the eye with the result that he was removed to the Police Hospital.

Deputy Commissioner J. Coglan said the Congress people had invited the public to take part in the raid. Witness was supervising the Police arrangement, when a large number of volunteers came and refused to disperse. They then went towards Gowari Station and rushed to the salt pans from Rowli Hill.

The police had to use some force in order to drive away the people when the police were stoned. Witness further stated he was also hit by a stone throwing. About 5,000 people took part that day.

The jury returnned a verdict as above.

A QUERY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your readers please give the undersigned the address of those Parsi lads who have just returned from a world tour?—Yours, etc.,

A. K. SYED.
Ahmedabad Manzil,
Nizamuddin Aulia,
Delhi.

MUSLIMS & THE CONGRESS

Need For Political Foresight.

The "Mussalman" of Calcutta writes:—

We would again repeat that the freedom of India is coming through the attainment by her of Dominion Status. It will come even if a section of the Hindus or a section of the Mussalmans, in whom the idea of national freedom has not fully developed, oppose it. It will come even if the whole Muslim community oppose it. But we are glad to say that the Muslim community as a whole do never oppose the attainment of national freedom.

We write all this because there are Mussalmans here or there who, we find, say that they prefer British domination to a Swaraj in which the Hindus will have the predominant voice. We desire to tell them that the question of their acceptance or non-acceptance of Swaraj does not at all arise. The British Government will, according to its pledge, grant Swaraj or Dominion Status to India and there is at least a section of people in this country, Hindus and Muslims, but predominantly Hindus, who know how to prevail upon the British Government to redeem its pledge. Under these circumstances it is the duty of the Muslim community as a whole to think over the question as to how they may be given their legitimate share in the future administration of the country and secure the recognition of their rights from those who will be in a majority in that administration. And this can only be done by the Muslims co-operating with the Hindu community and taking part in the achievement of India's national freedom. We hope those who have any political insight and have a long vision will be pleased to think over what has been said in this article and shape their course of action accordingly.

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Managing Director.

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Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co, Ltd., Bombay.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 15 To 17 Points Down.

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION

Bombay, June 9.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market ruled easy in the absence of any important buying and was also influenced by heavy interior movement and Weakness of Wall Street. After last collapse of the New York Stock Exchange during November, all attempts to recover prices meet with pre-mature declines as the economic condition in most of the countries remain throughly disturbed. There is a scromble for Gold and the supply does not increase to satisfy neers of currency. Thus large demand for gold is weakening commodity prices. The industrial enterprises are safeguarded by high tariffs while commodity markets are left free without any protection. Lower prices of commodities are rapidly diminishing buying capacity and there exists wide-spread trade depression. Even Silver prices have declined to a level, not known to the world. The political situation is also hampering stabilization moves. Thus there is no faith in the business world hence there is no sustained improvement in any direction. The New York Cotton futures can not escape from these effects and heavy decline of the Stock Exchange together with favourable weather reports induced heavy long liquidation and the market closed at a decline of 15 to 17 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points at 15.70c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market also ruled easy and closed at a decline of 16 points while Spot prices lost 15 points at 14.85c.

MOVE TO AVOID DISASTER.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state that American market continues easier on favourable weather and the weakness of Wall Street, together with poor trade reports. Much of the recent selling in new crops to be reported to have been made by India, Continent and Japan due to continued fall in Indian prices coupled with the sharp decline in Sampin and Silver. Owing to the non-opening of the new crop contracts here, Indian Stock-holders are reported to be hedging in America. Acting upon the advice of the Cotton Advisory Committee that an emergency exists in the American cotton markets, the Federal Farm Board announces that Articles of Incorporation have been filed creating a cotton stabilisation corporation similar to that previously formed for wheat. It is understood that the Corporation will take over that portion of the 1929 crop surplus now held by Co-operative Associations. Indian prices are still much below parity and are such that at present levels the farmers are losing on their crops.

The Indian crop movement has now almost finished and we think thede should be no difficulty in fixing minimum prices and thus saving the agriculturist and the trade in general from disaster.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 14.44 (Opening) lowest 14.34. (Close.)

Hemelryk:—"Spinners takings so far this season are 12,779,000 bales."

"Good rains Georgia, New York cables, everybody bearish."

"Norden:—"Sentiment bearish account decline other commodities, poor textile trade reports, expectation June crop improvement. May ease further."

Reuter:—"Market was easier in the absence of any important buying and was also influenced by heavy interior movements and weakness of Wall Street."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from New York:—

"Lower on favourable crop reports, decline in Silver Mills curtailment. Whilst lower prices ultimately probable do not advise pressing short side with period crop scare imminent."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"As usual June weather almost perfect. Crop conditions look glowing however, would buy on these declines as crop scares almost certain to develop later."

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, June 9.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed to-day for clearing purposes.

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, June 9.			
Wheat Sept.	6	1	3
Linseed Sept.	11	5	0
Castorseed	9	1	0
Cottonseed	3	5	0
Groundnuts	9	1	0
Linseed bold	11	11	0
Rapeseed	10	4	0
Mahooraseed	7	11	0
Myrabollams	92	0	0
Poppyseed	10	4	0

WHEAT SITUATION.

—:o:—

Indian Wheat Below Cost Of Production.

Latest Cables received from London and Liverpool state as under:—

"Canada too dry. Weather market but consumers largely dependent on U. S. A. and Canada."

"Report smaller acreage in Russia due continued drought. Canadian drought persists and fear large acreage will be abandoned. European crop estimated smaller and good demand. Australian and Argentine offerings scarce. Farm Board holding firmly American stocks and not likely to offer lower prices. Indian Wheat believed under cost of production is offered more freely and food demand. Once Indian pressure reduced, took much higher prices."

"Linseed Oil past week small market. Buyers indifferent possibly due to holidays."

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, June 7.

July per bushel $7.06-1/8 — 7/8.
Sept per bushel $1.09-1/8 — 3/4.
Dec. per bushel $1.13.3/4 — 3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

July 19.48 — 4.
Aug. 19.63 — 4.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

Weekly Review.

The usual weekly review received by the Reuter's for the week ending 7th instant of the New York Cotton Exchange is as under:—

"Favourable weather and unfavourable trade reports have resulted in rather freer offerings. Early June reports regarding the progress of the crop are doing little to minimise the uncertainties of the growing season, recognition of which, combined with new crop discounts, has restricted selling and promised sufficient buying to maintain a fairly steady undertone.

It is announced that the Farm Board and co-operative associations, will probably loan 75 per cent. to 85 per cent. of the cash market price on new crop, with loans later to be based on market fluctuations.

Acting upon the advice of the Cotton Advisory Committee that an emergency exists in the American cotton market, the Federal Farm Board announces that articles of incorporation have been filed creating a Cotton Stabilisation Corporation similar to that previously formed for Wheat. It is understood that the Corporation will take over that portion of the 1929 crop surplus now held by the Co-operative Associations."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, June 9.	
F.P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 7-6-30	8479000	9229000
Receipts Yesterday 7-6-30	6000	3000
Exports to date 7-6-30	6516000	7766000
Stock at Ports 6-6-30	1723000	1011000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-6-30	7,40,000	381000
Stock at Liverpool 6-6-30	867000	1021000
Visible Supply 6-6-30	3303000	2812000
Quantity in Sight 6-6-30	14631000	15197000
Quantity out of Sight 6-6-30	12782000	14641000

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Osaka, June 9.
June	133.90 plus 5.50
Sept.	139.50 plus 3.90
December	140.20 plus 3.50

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 9.	
Khandeish	25 bales.
Central India	933 ,,
Barsi-Nugger	184 ,,
Berar	733 ,,
Central Provinces	171 ,,
Dhollera	466 ,,
Sind-Punjab	170 ,,
Broach	218 ,,
Compta-Dharwar	3,186 ,,
Westerns-Northerns	766 ,,
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	387 ,,
Egyptians	153 ,,
East Africans	124 ,,
Cotton	7,516 ,,
Wheat	11,382 cwts.
Linseed	9,237 ,,
Rape, Jai and Mustardseeds	62 ,,
Gingellyseeds	22 ,,
Poppyseeds	65 ,,
Groundnuts	5,277 ,,
Castorseeds	2,210 ,,
Rice	6,670 ,,
Myrabollams	1,978 ,,
Cottonseeds	1,026 ,,
Gram	743 ,,
Joowar	340 ,,
Maize	33 ,,
Barley	990 ,,
Bajra	375 ,,
Coal	440 tons.

MORE HARROWING TALES FROM DHARASANA.

Alleged Assault On Red Cross Volunteer.

SURAT, June 5.

Following are the statements of victims of Dharasana raids:

Sjt. Laxidas Nagardas Pathak, ex-Post Master, Kathiawar and now Captain of the Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal, says:—I was marching with my batch of Volunteers towards the salt pans on the 31st ultimo, when we were stopped by policemen on the way. We sat down on the road reciting "Ramnama". Thereupon, Mr. Ismail Desai came on the scene and lathi charge was ordered. Even then I would not budge an inch. So they seized me by the wrist and roughly dragged me to a considerable distance and placed me under Police guard.

The Policemen ducked me five times in water. Then they tried to forcibly thrust mud into my mouth and to sprinkle dirty salt water on my face. I was almost suffocated and was carried to the Hospital.

In the end I was threatened that I would be skinned alive, if I dared to return.

Sjt. Manilal J. Patel, B. A. Student of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and a volunteer (No. 1778), in his statement says:—

On the morning of 31-5-1930, I started with my batch. We were stopped about a furlong from the salt pans. I was beaten at four different places on my right and left hand and on my stomach. When I fell down I was dragged by a "longoti" (lion cloth). It was torn away, and I was beated on my private parts. As I tried to protect that, I was thrown flat and beaten on the face and again on the private parts. I was made quite naked.

SALT WATER IN EYES.

The statement made by Mr. Prabha Shankar Bhatt, volunteer, Kathiawar Satyagrahi camp:—

On the 31st May a European officer twisted by arm and gave me lathi blows and the Police thrust me towards a ditch and threw me in. The Policemen took off their uniform and threw me flat into thigh deep water and ducked me about 25 times. Water entered my stomach. They threw the thirty salt water on my face and so my eyes began to swell. I was nearly suffocated. They brought a handful of salt and thrust it forcibly in my mouth. Breathing became difficult. I was almost unconscious and so they took me to the hospital where I was washed and some medicine was administered to me which brought me to my senses. At 4 o'clock Mr. Ismail Desai came to the hospital and gave me cane strokes and dragging me by the hand threw me aside. Yet I am determined to go once more when I am better.

Sjt. Chhotabhai Maghabhai, Volunteer No. 78, Batch No. 38, of Changa village Kaira District, says in his statement:—

On 31-5-30 one batch reached Dharasana at about 10 a. m. Lathi blows greeted us on the way. Two officers dragged me to a distance. They caught hold of my private part. My brain began to reel. I became quite unconscious. Afterwards when I regained a little consciousness they brought me to a distance all the while beating me.

REGAINED CONSCIOUSNESS IN HOSPITAL.

Dalyalal J. Mehta, Volunteer No. 1763 in his statement says:—

On 31-5-1930 in the morning I reached Dharasana. We were made to sit for two hours in a Police cordon. Then the Policemen took each of us individually and began beating by lathi. I was beaten all over the body. Then came Mr. Antia and searched my pocket, confiscated my volunteers' badge and some spare cotton. I was beaten five times on the head with fists. A boy kicked me on the chest and so I fell down.

The Police then indulged in their attack partly with lathis and partly with their fists and left me unconscious in a field. When I regained consciousness, I found myself in the hospital.

RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS BEATEN.

Mr. Manubhai Dhayalal Zaveri of Broach stated:—

I was a Red Cross Volunteer and I had my Red badge on my shoulder. I was treating some wounded volunteers near the salt pans, when Mr. Antia suddenly dealt 3 lathi blows on my head. Within a minute an European Officer came up who struck a lathi blow on my chin. Both of them continued their blows on all the parts of my body.—Free Press.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 9.	7-6-30	Since 1st Sept. This year.
In full-pressed Bales.		
Khandesh	25	292,456
Central India	933	398,474
Barsi and Nagar	184	257,622
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	83,655
Berar	733	709,15
Central Provinces	171	399,301
Total Oomras	2,046	2,145,882
Dholera	466	182,035
N.-W. Provinces	....	133,614
Rajputana	....	52,492
Sind-Punjab	170	150,040
Broach	218	281,636
Coompta and Dharwar	3,186	111,563
Westerns-Northerns	766	45,438
Cocoanada	....	102
Tinnvelly and Cambodia	387	29,991
Persian	....	649
American		10,736
Egyptian and African	277	86,679
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	811
Total	7,516	3,237,513

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th June.	7-6-30	This year.
In full-pressed Bales.		
Europe	540	747,891
Japan & China	1,402	1,317,743
Coast Ports	....	19,795
Up-country by Rail	....	87,716
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	28,063
Total	1,942	2,201,193

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, June 9.	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	8	3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	8	6
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	9	6
Silver Ready	48	12	0
Silver 1st Settlement	48	10	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	48	5	0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, June 9.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 478 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 87 per ton.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

—:o:—

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 9-6-30 Colaba Point 0.3" Fort 0.77" J. J. Hospital 0.60".

Total since 1st June to date 9-6-30 Colaba Point 0.03", Fort 0.77", J. J. Hospital 0.60"

Total for the corresponding period of 1928 Colaba Point 0.16"; Fort 0.37"; J. J. Hospital 0.51".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 14.22"; Fort 14.43" J. J. Hospital 10.87"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 9-6-1930:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.739 inches (.060 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours' —.015.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.6 degrees (4.0 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.7 degrees (2.4 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 174 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 2.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.03 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.03 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.05 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Thunder and lightning.

MONSOON ADVANCE IN S. E. ARABIAN SEA.

—:o:—

General Rain South Of Bombay

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR MONDAY.

General Remarks.—In connection with the advance of the monsoon occurring in the southeast Arabian Sea, nearly general rain has fallen on the West Coast south of Bombay. Thunderstorms have caused scattered showers in the Deccan, the east Central Provinces and the north Madras Coast. Weather is suspicious in the central Arabian Sea. Skies are overcast in Malabar, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, Gujarat annd the central parts of the country, and generally clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana and the central parts of the country. Temperatures were above normal in the United Provinces and the west Central Provinces. The highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 113 at Nowgong, Multan, Jacobabad and Hyderabad (Sind).

Forecast.—An increase of rain along the West Coast up to Bombay.

Section 42 Police Act For Larkana.

—:o:—

HYDERABAD (SIND), June 7.

The District Magistrate of Larkana has applied Section 42 of the Police Act to Larkana town from Sunday.—A. P.

Kaiser-i-Hind Reaches Plymouth

LONDON, June 8.

The Kaisar-i-Hind has arrived at Plymouth three days late owing to a mishap to its propeller. —Reuter.

Flying Boats Leave For Basra.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 8.

Two British flying boats, manned by Flight-Lieutenants W. J. Langlois and A. P. Revington and Pilot-Officers, G. Barrett and F. R. Drew left Plymouth on Saturday for Basra.—Reuter.

MIANAWALI, June 5.

It is understood that the names of some Railway Contractors have been removed from the recognised list because it was reported against that they were taking part in the Congress movement.—Free Press.

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Gardner two seater	**Rs.4750**

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"Sanatogen goes straight to the core of well-being, viz., the cells, and builds these up into a solid and permanent fabric of health."

Decide now to give Sanatogen a few weeks' trial. Then all symptoms of "nerviness," like headache, sleeplessness, lack of energy, etc., will soon disappear.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1930.

CAROL PROCLAIMED KING OF RUMANIA.

All His Rights Restored.

EX-KING MICHAEL BECOMES HEIR TO THRONE.

Mironescu Cabinet Resigns.

LONDON, June 8.

Bucharest.—The National Assembly has proclaimed Carol as King of Rumania.

Bucharest.—Before meeting as National Assembly, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies met separately and unanimously decided to repeal the law passed on 4th January 1926, which abolished Carol's succession to the throne, and restored to him all his rights. Carol's son, young ex-King Michael, now becomes heir to the Throne with the title of Grand Voevod Duke of Albajulia.

PROCLAMATION ANTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.

The National Assembly, by 486 votes to 1 voted in favour of the motion of Junian, Minister of Justice, that Carol be declared King. Cries of "Vive Carol Second" were raised during the speeches. The Official Proclamation of Carol as King was made, amid enthusiastic popular ovations. Subsequently Carol took oath in the Chamber, all present standing.

MIRONESCU CABINET RESIGNS.

Bukharest.—The Mironescu cabinet which was formed to preside over Carol's installation resigned after completion of its task.—Reuter.

WIFE REFUSES TO BE RECONCILED.

—:o:—

Boy Taken Away From Mother

LONDON, June 9.

Bukharest.—"I have not come to take vengeance against anybody, but to gather together all who wish to collaborate for the progress of the country," declared Carol in a speech in the National Assembly, after taking oath of allegiance.

He said, he was most determined to preserve inviolate the integrity of national territory. To carry out this promise he needed the co-operation of all living forces in the country.

"Without the union of all, we cannot appear before those who envy us as a solid force supported by an army organised on most modern lines."

Dramatic movements in Rumania in the past 48 hours monopolise the main news columns of morning papers. Following the proclamation of Carol as King, numerous dramatic reports have been received from Bukharest of his attempts at reconciliation with his former wife, Princess Helene, and according to one report the latter has refused reconciliation and intends to maintain separate establishment.

Meanwhile it is stated Carol has taken away his boy, ex-King Michael, from the mother, following the scene in which Michael tearfully refused to leave Princess Helene.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT CAN NOT GO BEYOND SIMON COMMITTEES RECOMMENDATIONS

Collapse Of Benn-Irwin Policy Recognised.

BRITISH DIEHARDS AT WORK.

LONDON, June 8.

The impression that immediately after the publication of the Simon Report an attempt will be made, to make a fresh declaration of the British Cabinet's intention, is gaining ground every day and it is now almost taken for granted; but informed opinion is sceptical whether the declaration will announce any bold radical departure. In fact, anticipations of a grand conciliatory gesture is regarded much less hopefully than even few days ago.

SHREWD ANTICIPATIONS.

Despatches from India as well shrewd anticipations here show that Indian affairs are getting more and more mixed up here and signs of reaction against the present policy are visible. The Conservatives, who from the very beginning advocated an uncompromising opposition to any attempt to recognise the claims of the Indian nationalism now feel absolutely justified and are always heard saying, "I told you so."

The apparent ineffectiveness of Labour Government's repeated assurances and failure of Lord Irwin to rally effective Indian opinion to his side furnished an opportunity to obstructionists to take up the claims of the Simon Commission as an impartial Parliamentary body whose opinion alone should be followed at this critical time.

COLLAPSE OF BENN-IRWIN POLICY.

The special correspondent of the "Observer" at Simla in the course of a despatch points out that the "essential thing is to recognise complete collapse of Benn-Irwin policy and plans for producing a favourable atmosphere."

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Sunday Times" goes a step further and discounts in advance even the conclusions which the Round Table Conference might reach. He says, "Whatever be the outcome of the Round Table Conference, it may be taken as practically certain that British Parliament, with whom the ultimate responsibility lies, will not enact a constitution which will materially be different from the primary recommendations of its own Statutory Commission."

The correspondent reinforces his position by pointing out that Parliament dare not go further because of the fact the Commission's recommendations are unanimous. The "Sunday Times" editorially supports the view.—Free Press Beam Service.

C. P. MARATHI BATCH OF VOLUNTEERS CONVICTED.

—:o:—

Foreign Cloth Sale Stopped At Chanda.

(From A Correspondent).

CHANDA, June 9.

On receipt of the news of conviction to 5-1/2 months' imprisonment to C. P. Marati batch of volunteers, on their way to Dharasana, a procession started from the Congress Office at 5 p.m. and a public meeting was held at Tilok grounds under the presidentship of Seth Kushalchand, one of the Congress stalwarts. Several spirited speeches were delivered which moved the whole audience.

A number of citizens voluntarily enrolled themselves on the spot. The audience was particularly interested to learn that all the cloth merchants in the Chanda town, except one had stopped their sales of foreign cloth, and got their present stock of cloth packed and sealed by the Congress.

Zamindar Of Thar Murdered.

—:o:—

HYDERABAD (SIND), June 7.

Fakir Kalandar Bux Sufi, the Zamindar of Thar Parkar District, has been murdered by about forty armed men due to long-standing family feuds.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD PLEADERS ASKED FOR EXPLANATION.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the local Bar Association the pleaders of Ahmedabad did not attend court on the 14th April last, the day on which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested. The courts soon after closed for summer vacation.

On the reopening of the courts, the pleaders who did not attend the courts on the 14th April are now being asked by various subjudges in whose courts they had to attend to acquaint them with the reasons of their non-appearance on that day.—Free Press.

SEQUEL TO VATICAN'S ACTION

—:o:—

Crowd's Demonstration Against Archbishop.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE

LONDON, June 8.

Malta.—Wild scenes were witnessed after Whitsun Service in the cathedral conducted by the Archbishop who is a strong opponent of Lord Strickland, crowds assembled in streets shouting "Long live Strickland." "Down with Mussolini", "Long live England", "Down with Italy."

A strong force of police was obliged to charge the crowd at various points. The special correspondent of an Italian paper who has been writing against Government was mobbed, but was rescued and took refuge in a chemist's shop. The Archbishop was escorted by the police to the palace amid cheers of his supporters and counter-cries of his opponents.

Several arrests have been made. All shops were closed during the disturbances.—Reuter.

(A London message of June 5th stated that "as a sequel to the dispute between Church and State in Malta, the Foreign Office has issued a Blue Book of 95 pages, embodying the correspondence with the Holy See during the past eighteen months.")

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PANDIT MUKUND MALAVIYA SURRENDERS HIMSELF TO POLICE.

—:o:—

Pandit Mukund Malaviya, a co-opted member of the "War Council" of he B.P.C.C. against whom a warrant of arrest was pending, arrived from Dharasana on Monday.

Immediately after his arrival he intimated his presence in Bombay to the Lamington Road police, whereupon Inspector Lyons and another ppolice officer went to the Congress House to arrest him.

Sjt. Malaviya demanded that the warrant be shown to him. But Inspector Lyons had no warrant with him and went back to the police station to fetch it.

In the meantime Malaviyaji decided to surrender himself to the police. He was given a hearty send-off by the volunteers to whom his message was: "Carry on the fight". Eventually he surrendered himself at the Esplanade police station.

B. N. Ry. Train Derailed.

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The D. T. S., Nainpur, wires from Kathiawar, B. N. Railway, under today's date:—

While 159 Down mixed was proceeding from Kathiwara to Bhoma at 19-40 on the 7th instant, the second and third vehicles which were loaded goods wagons, were derailed and capsized. The 4th, 5th and 6th vehicles were all derailed and they consisted of one third class bogie brake, and two ordinary third class bogies. No injury or loss of life occurred. Through running is expected by 10 hours.—A. P.

"Workers' Weekly" Asked Deposit Rs. 2, 000

"Workers' Weekly", the organ of the working class, is served with a notice, under the Press Ordinance, to epposite Rs. 2,000.

It is understood the paper will be now issued on cyclostyle on Wednesday, as usual.

British Steamer On Fire.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 8.

Gibraltar.—The British steamer "Masula", bound for London from Bombay, carrying cargo of cotton, etc., arrived here at midnight with fire in number two hold. A salvage steamer is attending.—Reuter.

Miss Johnson's Programme.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 8.

Melbourne.—After visiting Canberra, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth, Miss Amy Johnson will have a free passage homeward on board the P. and O. Company's steamer "Naldera" on July 7. She will leave the ship at Suez and proceed to Cairo, from where she will fly to England in an Indian airmail in which the Imperial Airways have offered her a free passage.—Reuter.

BOMBAY, WAR COUNCIL JAILED

—:o:—

Accused Remain Silent

GIVEN 6 MONTHS' R. I.

Ten members of the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, on Monday, on a charge under Clause 2 of Section 188, I. P. C., namely, that the accused published the "Congress Bulletin" in defiance of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order to stop publication of the same for a period of two months.

The Magistrate in passing judgment remarked that the accused were all members of the "War Council" of the B. P. C. C. It appeared that the "War Council" had authorised one Jayant Dalal to publish the "Congress Bulletin". The accused had been given an opportunity to disown connection with Jayant Dalal, but they had chosen to remain silent. Therefore, the reasonable inference was that the bulletin was being printed and published with the full knowledge of the accused and contrary to the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

MAJESTY OF LAW.

Alluding to certain passages in the "Congress Bulletin", held by the prosecution to be objectionable, the Magistrate found that "strong and intemperate language calculated to disturb the minds of the people" was used and "that in the present atmosphere the language used might tend the people to lose self-control." The majesty of Law ought to be vindicated and, therefore, the Magistrate sentenced all the accused to six months' hard labour each.

The trial lasted for less than 40 minutes, the proceedings having been considerably shortened by the fact that the accused refused to take part in the proceedings. A cyclostyle machine confiscated in the Congress House raid was seen in the Court.

THE ACCUSED.

The trial commenced exactly at 11-30 a.m. The accused in this case are:—

Messrs. Jinabhai Joshi, President of the B. P. C. C., Manibhai G. Desai, Secretary, I. S. Patel, Municipal Corporator, Vishwanath, Gajendranath Sharman, Captain of Volunteers, Nanji D. Premji and Ramdas Pratap, elected members on the War Council, and Messrs. S. K. Pupala, Municipal Corporator, Maulana Hamid Ahmed, and Pandit Mukund Malaviya, co-opted members on the War Council.

WAR COUNCIL.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, in opening the case for the prosecution said that all the ten accused were the members of the "War Council". The accused, he said, formed the new "War Council" in the place of Mr. Nariman and eight others who constituted the old War Council, who were tried and sentenced in the same Court. Six of the accused were arrested at the Congress House on Friday afternoon. One was arrested later and three surrendered themselves to the police.

THE CHARGE.

The subject matter of the charge, he said, was in respect of issues of the "Congress Bulletin" of May 31, and June 2 and 3. The issues, according to the prosecution, contained objectionable articles. Paragraph two in the issue of June 2, contained the following passage. "What the Gharwalis did at Peshawar is what the whole Indian Army may do hereafter." Another para in the same issue headed "Newest blessings of British Rule" was held objectionable.

The Police Prosecutor handed several copies of the "Congress Bulletin" to the Magistrate who on an examination of one of them remarked that it was open to the accused to offer defence that they had nothing to do with the publisher of the "Congress Bulletin", whose name was given at the end of "Bulletin" as Jayant Dalal.

THEY REMAIN SILENT.

The accused however refused to take part in the proceedings.

C. I. D. Inspector Desai and Deputy Inspector Choudhary gave evidence for the prosecution.

No sooner the judgment was pronounced than a large crowd of women who were present in the Court approached the accused and garlanded them with hand-spun yarn. Demonstrations were also held by crowds which had gathered outside the Court premises.

SUMMARY TRIAL AT RAWALPINDI.

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Congress Pickets Jailed.

LIQUOR SHOPS STILL WATCHED.

RAWALPINDI, June 8.

Thirty-three volunteers were arrested yesterday evening in connection with picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops. They were summarily tried by the Additional District Magistrate, Rawalpindi, under Section 32 of the Police Act and were sentenced to imprisonment varying from two two six months.

As the local Congress Committee and the local foreign cloth dealers have arrived at some compromise, pickets were removed from foreign cloth shops, but picketing of liquor shops continues.—A.P.

CONGRESS WORK IN TROMBAY ISLAND.

—:o:—

Rapid All-Sided Progress.

CHEMBUR, June 6.

(From a Correspondent.)

For the small population of Trombay Island Government has provided three liquor shops and 13 toddy shops and booths. The license fees obtained by government from these, amount to between 25,000 and 30,000 per year, thus indicating a liquor and toady sale in this island of approximately 1 lakh of rupees. The Trombay Island Congress Committee which had been in existence for some years past had forty members only on its list two months back. The present movement has given such energy and life to this to-day that the members have risen to 100 already.

On the 16th April the first batch of ten volunteers arrived in Chembur and took up their residence in a camp near the village for salt satyagraha propaganda. Collecting and sale of natural salt has become a common occupation for the population. Children earn eight and ten annas per day at this work quite easily.

ANTI DRINK CAMPAIGN.

The salt satyagrahis started the anti-drink campaign soon after their arrival, and by the beginning of May the liquor and toddy shops of Mahul had ceased to function owing to voluntary prohibition by the inhabitants. Next the inhabitants of Trombay and six other villages commenced a similar boycott of the shops within their area. Any breaker of the pledge is punished with a severe social boycott. So far only one man in Mahul has had to be punished and he had to apologize and repent a after paying a fine. The last area to be attacked was Chembur area. The ground here had to be prepared by a very intensive propaganda in which the sympathy of the leaders of the different groups had to be obtained first, and their propaganda amongst their people was encouraged successfully. Next the hardiest drunkards were visited along with such people as had influence amongst them. Lastly the liquor and toddy licensees were approached, and the result so far obtained is that only one liquor shop and only one toddy shop remain open and functioning in Trombay Island. The picketing of these two shops is so successful that not more than three or four persons per day visit the shops. The picketers have only to sit near the shops with placards bearing favourite slogans. In doing similar work the points I would draw the attention of the public to, are:—

(1) Intensive propaganda which should reach every home through those having influence there.

(2: The shopkeepers and licensees should be "captured" to come on to our side wherever possible in the interest of prohibition.

(3) The propaganda to be completed before picketing starts.

(4) In the case of such shopkeepers as will continue to oppose, an exposition of their stratagems will be of great value. The public appreciate it very much.

Foreign cloth has practically no sale in the island. Local cloth shops are selling Swadeshi cloth only.

"MAN CARRYING BABY, SHOT DOWN"

Suleman Committee Examines 56 Witnesses

NO MORE PUBLIC SITTINGS.

PESHAWAR, June 3.

Giving evidence before the Suleman Committee Ghulam Jan, son of Juma Khan, an aluminium merchant, said that he came to his shop in Bazaar Misgaran at 8 a. m. An hour later Aga Lal Badshah was arrested. Presently another man came accompanied by a crowd shouting "Long Live Revolution" and went towards the Kabuli Gate. After an hour or so he heard that people had been trampled by armoured cars.

SHOT AT.

After some time he saw 3 or 4 bodies being carried away on stretchers. By 1-30 p. m. he closed his shop and proceeded homeward. There being a large crowd in the Egerton Hospital Bazaar he proceeded down the lane which ran parallel to Kissa Khani. He was just at the turning of Mohalla Nazar Taher Wardi when he was shot in the side by a British soldier. Three or four more shots were fired at him. But as he had fallen on the other side of the street they missed him. He managed to creep up the other end of the street from where he was taken down by some persons and then got admitted to the C. M. S. Hospital.

ARMOURED CAR.

Abdul Hamid Khan son of Hanan Khan, Government Contractor, said that on the morning of the 23rd April at 9 a. m. he was sitting in the Islamia Club Library outside Kabuli Gate. After an hour when he got out he saw a big crowd in the Kabuli Gate. When he entered the gate he saw Ghulam Rabbani and Alla Baksh Bijli with 2 policemen. The gate was closed. Both of them addressed the people briefly to keep non-violent and to carry on the movement. An armoured car entered at high speed taking the people unawares, trampled some, threw back others and then stopped at some distance. It was followed by a despatch rider who stopped somewhere when another armoured car came in and ran him over as well as some of the people. He got inside the Honorary Magistrate's car remained there for sometime when he heard pistol shots. Then he went to office of Arab Nishtar. Troops began to pour in.

BABY'S INCIDENT.

At that moment he saw 4 armoured cars. Before the arrival of the troops he saw people getting injured persons from underside of the car about 7 or 8, half of them being dead. At about 1-30 p. m. machine gun fire was opened on the defenceless people. The British troops fired in front as well as on the side streets. A young man who was probably wounded and tried to run away was shot down. Another man carrying a baby was shot down and the baby was caught hold of by leg and hurled at a distance. He stood in the verandha of his Balakhana, thus watching for 5 or 7 minutes and then went inside closing all the gates lest he be shot upon. The firing went on incessantly upto an hour and then single shots were heard upto 4 or 5 p. m. Then he saw constables standing in the street and saw a few Pathans washing their hands on tap near Dhaki Nalbandi. There a wounded person asked for water from a Pathan and was supplied with it. Marks of blood were everywhere but the corpses were removed. It is not known by whom. He called on a Sub-Inspector who told him that wild British soldiers were shooting at the people whom they met.

Questioned by Justice Pancridge the witness said that he did not see any one flourishing lathi or throwing bricks.

Replying to Col. Tucker the witness said that he saw brickbats strewn over the road, but he did not know when and from whom they came.

Ghulam Ahmed son of Ghulam Samdani of Gangu stated that at about 8 a. m. on the 23rd April he heard that most of the leaders had been arrested and that two of them were yet to be arrested. The people closed their shops and observed harta! When he reached the cloth sellers lane he saw Ghulam Rahani and another followed by a crowd. These two persons were exhorting the public to be non-violent. He had reached Charwar Kohan when he saw some people running up and saying that people were fired at and run over by armoured cars. Presently the Khilafat volunteers came running with empty stretchers and a few spare stretchers. One of the stretchers was taken by him. He left for Kissa Khani. He saw a dead horse at the turning of Misgran. The fire was going on and people were running away.

WOUNDED MAN SHOT DOWN.

At about 2 p. m. when they wanted to make a trip to Kissa Khani they were prevented from doing so on account of being told that British troops shot at every one they came across. So they went by the side streets and reached Jahangirpura where one of their workers was shot down and they took him on the stretcher. They saw a wounded man while trying to get up was shot by a soldier and finished. Some bodies were lying in the streets and some were still lying at the place they left.

JUSTICE SULEMAN'S STATEMENT.

The Hon. Justice Sir Shah Suleman gave the following to the Press at the close of the enquiry:—"The Enquiry Committee have examined 56 witnesses including the wounded lying in the Lady Reading Hospital. There was no other witness who had either previously intimated that he would give evidence or appear before the Committee to give evidence. The Committee accordingly closed the enquiry on the 2nd of June, 1930. There is to be no further sitting of the Committee in public."—"Tribune."

CHINA URGED TO RESTRICT GOLD BAR SPECULATION.

Central Bank Of China Alone To Import Silver Bullion.

LONDON, June 8.

Shanghai.—Chinese bankers and merchants in a conference with the Ministers of Finance and Commerce have agreed that if the circumstances necessitated, gold bar speculation should be restricted and the Government Central Bank of China alone should be authorised to import silver bullion. It was pointed out that the latter proposal accorded with the universal practice. It is understood that necessary legislative steps will be taken to enforce the decisions.—Reuter.

Arabic And Jewish Papers Suspended.

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LONDON, June 8.

Jerusalem.—The leading Jewish newspaper "Doar Hayom" and the Arabic papers "Al Jamia" and "Al Arabia" have been suspended. The authorities have not given reasons for their suspension.

"Falastin" has also been suspended for publishing inflamatory articles in the past days.—Reuter.

Muslim Zamindar Leader Dead

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 8.

Death occurred of heart failure of Nawab Sir Khudabux Tiwana, the prominent landholder of Shahpur, Punjab, who had led the Muslim Zamindars' deputation to the Viceroy.—A. P.

SHEIKHUPURA, June 3.

Sheikhupura is experiencing extreme repression. Arrests under Section 108 Cr. P. C. have been made almost in all important Talukas and villages.—Free Press.

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